The New-York Times.

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THE LOST CABLE AGAIN

More Complete Account of the Misfortune.

The Discovery of Imperfections in the Wire.

Efforts at Detection and Emendation.

Cutting, Trial, and Splicing Resorted To.

How the Picking Up and Hauling In the Cable was Done.

THE CROWNING AND FATAL MISFORTUNE.

Breaking of the Cable by Chafing Against the Ship.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The Efforts to Grapple and Raise the Wire.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 16, }
VIA ASPY BAY, C. B., Aug. 18. }

The following is an abstract of the report of the cable expedition from the 2d of August—the time of the breaking of the cable—until the *Great Eastern* parted company with the *Terrible*:

GREAT EASTERN, Aug. 2, 1865.

A sad, a memorable day in the annals of Atlantic telegraph.

After midnight the wind arose, accompanied by heavy showers of rain and dense drifts of fog, and increased to a strong gale to the southwest; but the ship scarcely felt it, and went on paying out the cable without hindrance at a high rate of speed—seven knots an hour. About daybreak the wind suddenly shifted to north northwest, and fell to a light breeze, and at 4 A. M. the course was altered to northwest by west half west, the sea following. Morning broke in beautiful, and the cable ran out easily at the rate of seven miles an hour.

At 5:35 A. M., ship's time, the paddles were stopped, and at 5:45 the ship was stopped by orders from the electrician's room. In fact, at 8 A. M., Greenwich time, or a minute after, whilst the electricians were passing the first of the half hourly signals of currents to the shore, the galvanizer suddenly detected a flow of electricity which indicated a serious fault. The test gave no result as to locality, for the fault was very varying; but it was generally believed to be not far from the stern of the steamship. It appears that while Mr. CYRUS FIELD was on the watch in the tank, a little before the time of the accident, a grating noise was audible as the cable flew over the coil astern. One of the experienced hands immediately said, "there is a piece of wire," and called to the lookout man above to pass the information aft; but no notice appears to have been taken of the circumstance. After the ship was stopped and the remainder of the flake paid out, a piece of wire was seen projecting out of the cable in the flake, underneath that in which the fault was suspected to exist, and on one of the men taking it in his fingers and trying to bind it down, the wire broke short off. It was nearly three inches long, and had evidently been of hard, ill-tempered metal, which had flown out through the threads in the tank. The discovery was in some measure a relief to the men's minds that one certainly, and possibly the second of the previous faults, might have been the result of accident. It was remarked, however, that this fault occurred in the same watch as all the previous ones had. The fault was too serious to be overlooked, and as there was a difficulty in detecting its situation, preparations were made to get the picking-up apparatus ready.

Previous to doing so two cuts were made in the cable, the first near the old splice, between the main and the fore tanks. Cable all right. The second cut was three miles on board, which showed the fault to be overboard. The wire rope and the chain wire were secured to the cable forward, which showed a maximum strain of twenty-three and a half hundred weight; and at 9:5 o'clock, Greenwich time, the cable was severed and went over the stern, one thousand one hundred and sixty-six miles having been paid out when the end splashed into the water.

With less difficulty than usual—in fact, with comparative facility—the cable was hauled in over the bows. At eight minutes past 10 o'clock A. M., Greenwich time, it had been hauled by the port side of the ship, and as the wind stood, she drifted over the course of the cable, but came up readily. The strain on it, according to the indicator, being from fifty to fifty-five hundred weight, although the latter figure represented the maximum, only reached on one occasion. We were, however, nearly in two thousand fathoms of water, but it was considered a favorable circumstance that we had not got in a few miles further, as we should then have been in the Atlantic plateau. As far as could be ascertained the ship was now over a gentle elevation, on the top of which there was only one thousand nine hundred and fifty fathoms of water.

The picking up was, as usual, exceedingly tedious, and one hour and forty-six minutes elapsed before one mile was got on board. Then one of the engine's eccentric gear got out of order, so that a man had to stand by with a handspike, aided by a wedge of wood and elastic band, to assist the engines. Next the supply of steam failed, and when steam was got up it was found that there was not water enough in the boilers, and so the picking up ceased altogether. Then occurred the great misfortune.

Lunch was just over. Some had left the table, others were about leaving. The scientific gentlemen had very much cheered us by their stating that they believed that the fault was only six miles away, and so ere dead night falls we might hope to have the fault on board, make a new splice, and proceed on our way to Heart's Content, geographically about six hundred miles away. Suddenly Mr. CANNING appeared in the saloon, and in a manner which told all, and said, "It is all over. It is gone,' then hastened onward to his cabin. Ere the thrill of surprise and pain occasioned by those words had passed away, Mr. FIELD came from the companion into the saloon and said, with composure admirable under the circumstances, though his lips quivered and his cheek was blanched, "The cable has parted and has gone overboard." All were on deck in a moment, and there indeed a glance revealed the truth.

I will endeavor now to explain to you how the fatal accident occurred. I say fatal, for although as I write we are drifting down upon the spot in the hope of getting hold of the cable with grapnels, I scarcely venture to hope the attempt will be crowned with success.

Let the reader turn his face toward a window, imagining that he is standing on the bows of the *Great Eastern*, and then, of course, on his right will be the starboard, and on his left the port side of the ship. When the cable was hauled around on the left hand side and passed over the four wheels, it was carried over a drum, which we must suppose to be behind the spectators, and coiled up as fast as it was delivered from the picking-up apparatus; but when the engines failed to work this apparatus of course the cable remained motionless; and as the ship was drifted by the wind from right to left, and slightly forward, at last the cable came close up to the bow and under the forefoot of the ship. There are at the bows of the *Great Eastern* two large hawser holes, the iron rims of which project for more than a foot beyond the line of the stem. Against one of them the cable caught on the left hand side, while the ship kept moving to the left, and thus chafed and strained the cable greatly against the bow. The *Great Eastern* could not go astern lest the cable should be snapped, and without motion some way there is no power of steerage. At this critical moment, too, the wind shifted so as to render it more difficult to keep the head of the ship to the cable, which then chafed so much that in two places damage was done to it. A shackle chain and a wire rope belonging to one of the cable buoys were passed over the cable and secured in bight below the hawser holes. These were hauled so as to bring the cable to the right hand side of the boat, the ship still drifting to the left. It was necessary to do this instead of veering away, as we were near the end of the cut of the cable in the boat. There is a large iron wheel with a deep grove, and the circumference technically "A V" wheel, from the groove, by the side of which is a "Remitar," or smaller wheel, on the same "axis." The cable and the wire rope together were coming in over the bows and the groove in the larger wheel, the cable wound upon a drum behind by the machinery, which was once more in motion, and the wire rope being taken in around the capstan, by bars, but the rope and cable were not coming up in a right line, but were being hauled in with a great strain on them, at an angle from the right hand side, so that they did not work directly in the "V" in the wheel. Still the strain was shown on the indicator to be very high, but not near breaking strain. At last up came the cable and wire rope, shackling together on the "V" wheel in the boat. They were wound round it slowly, wire passing over these wheels together, the first damaged part being on board, when a jar was given to the dynamometer, which flew up from sixty hundred weight, the highest point marked, with a sudden jerk, three and a half inches. In the chain shackle and wire rope chamber, as it were, up out of the groove on the right hand side of the V of the wheel, got on the "top" of the rim of the V wheel and rushed down with a crash on the small wheel, giving, no doubt, a severe shake to the cable, to which it was attached. The machinery was still in motion, and the ropes traveled aft together, one toward the capstan and the other toward the drum, where, just as the cable reached the dynamometer, it parted, and with one bound leaped, as it were, over a few feet of intervening space, and splashed into the sea.

It is not possible for any words to portray the dismay with which the sight was witnessed and the news heard. When a man came aft with a piece of the inner end lashed still to the chain and one saw the tortured strands, iron wires and lacersted core, it is no exaggeration to say that strange feelings of pity, as though some human creature had been mutilated and dragged asunder by brutal force, passed through the hearts of the spectators. Capt. MORIARTY was just coming to the foot of the companion to put up his daily statement of the ship's position, having had excellent observations, when the news came.

"I feel," he said, "we will not feel much interested now in knowing how far we are from Heart's Content." However, it was something to know, although it was little comfort, that we had now run 116 miles since yesterday, that we were 1,062 miles from Valentia, 680 miles from Heart's Content, that we were in lat. 51 25, long. 32 96.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

H. B. M. STEAMSHIP TERRIBLE, Aug. 11, 1865.

H. B. M. steamship *Terrible* is about the *Great Eastern* steamship this 11th day of August, 1865, having been in company with her since July 23, when the splice was made with the shore end of the cable, twenty-seven miles from Valentia, since which date one thousand two hundred and twelve miles of cable have been paid out, the distance from Valentia being one thousand and sixty-three miles, and Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, N. F., six hundred miles.

The cable parted on the 2d of August, at 12:35 P. M., in soundings of two thousand nine hundred yards, latitude 51 25, longitude 32 96, under the following circumstances:

A partial loss of insulation having been discovered on Aug. 2, the ship stopped to pick up six miles of cable, within which it was supposed, by electrical test, that the fault lay. The cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship, for the purpose of recovering it. After getting in, by steam machinery, two miles of cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards on board of the wheel at the bow, being injured by chafing on the stern of the ship. Two previous faults had been discovered in soundings of half a nautical mile and two miles in depth, and had been successfully picked up by the same machinery and the faults cut out. In the first case ten miles, and in the second two and a half miles were hauld in when the cable parted. The grapnel was let overboard, with two and a half miles wire-rope, the ship being so placed as to drift over the line of cable; the cable was hooked after the expiration of several hours. When two thousand and two hundred yards of the wire rope had been hauled in a swivel in the latter gave way and two thousand six hundred yards of rope were lost—having lifted the cable one thousand and two hundred yards from the ground. A buoy with a flag was moored, with five thousand yards of rope to mark the place it is in—lat. 51 28, long. 38 42.30.

A second attempt was made to grapple 7th of August, and was unsuccessful from the same cause, two yards of rope being hauled in. Another buoy was placed in lat, 51 25.30, lon. 3. 56.

A third attempt was made on the 10th of August. The grapnel came up with chain foul around the fluke, the bottom covered with ooze. It is believed the grapnel touched the cable a couple of hours after it touched the ground.

The fourth attempt was made on the 11th of August, which also failed, having raised the cable six hundred yards from the bottom. Having now exhausted the stock of rope, any further attempts became impossible.

The following practical conclusions have been arrived at by those engaged in various capacities in the expedition:

First—That the steamship *Great Eastern*, from her size and sea-going qualities, can carry and lay an Atlantic telegraph cable safely in any weather.

Second—That the paying-out machinery, constructed for the purpose by Messrs. CANNING & CLIFFORD, works perfectly, and can be confidently relied on. That the insulation of the gutta percha conductor improved by reason of the reduction of the temperature and the great pressure at the bottom of the ocean, and was more than double what it had been before starting, proving itself to be *the best insulated cable ever manufactured, and many times higher than the standard required by the contract.* The cause of the two faults which were picked up was in each case a perforation of the gutta percha through to the copper by a piece of iron wire found sticking in the cable. Electrically, the third fault was analagous to the first. The difficulty can be guarded against in the construction of future cables.

Fourth—That nothing has occurred to create the least doubt, in the minds of practical men engaged in the expedition, of the successful laying and working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, but, on the contrary, their confidence in the undertaking has been largely increased by the experience thus obtained.

Fifth—That with the *Great Eastern* steamship, and with stronger tackle, and with improved picking-up machinery, there is a possibility of recovering the lost end of the cable and completing the line, already two-thirds laid.

SAMUEL CANNING,
Chief Engineer.
JAS. ANDERSON,
Captain *Great Eastern*.
C. F. VARLEY,
Electrician to Atlantic Telegraph and Maintenance Company.
C. V. DE SAUTY,
Electrician to Telegraph and Maintenance Company.
W. THOMPSON,
Professor of Natural Philosophy, Glasgow College.
H. L. CLIFFORD,
Telegraph and Maintenance Company.

THE DEFECT BELIEVED TO BE AN OLD ONE.

From one of the officers of the *Terrible* we get the following statement:

When the interruption in the current was discovered, the cable was got on board. The defect was occasioned by the crushing of the wires. It is impossible to say what could have caused this injury, but it is not believed to have been recently done.

The cable sank in one thousand nine hundred and fifty fathoms, and not one thousand, as reported by the *First Fruit*, and was grappled three times, on one occasion being brought to within six hundred fathoms of the surface; but the tremendous strain was too much for the grappling rope, which parted and dropped the cable again. The *Great Eastern* then returned to England, having buoyed the end of the cable,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

THE CABINET.

A Cabinet meeting was held as usual to-day, and the President was free from the bores who beset him on every other day. The clerical labor of the executive mansion seems to be on the increase. Much of it might properly go to the departments.

PROGRESS OF PARDON.

Applications for pardon still pour in by the hundred every day. About four hundred were received to-day. Gov. SHARKEY sends them up from Mississippi, Gov. PEIRPOINT from Virginia, Gov. PARSONS from Alabama, and Gov. HOLDEN from North Carolina. From Georgia come fewer than from any other State. Gov. JOHNSON does not believe in the efficacy of pardons as strongly as some of his brethren. He thinks reflection, meditation and true repentance better than amnesty oaths and lip-service loyalty. Neither does he believe that the appointment of a Provisional Governor confers unlimited powers, nor that it authorizes him to usurp the functions conferred only by the constitution; and until the Constitution of the State of Georgia strictly conforms with the Constitution of the United States, and the proclamation of emancipation, he will not fill the local offices in the State. Twenty Virginians of the twenty thousand dollar class were pardoned to-day.

EXPATRIATION.

Major JOHN B. CASTLEMAN and Lieut. WM. E. MUMFORD, of the rebel army, arrested last Winter as spies within our lines, and confined at Indianapolis, have been paroled by the President to leave the country immediately, never to return.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General of the War Department, has been added to the court for the trial of WERTZ. There is now rank enough in the court to try JEFF. DAVIS or any other man. The trial of WERTZ will begin next week. The following is the official order convening the commission:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON. Aug. 18, 1865. }
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 447.—3. A special military commission is hereby appointed to meet in this city, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of August, 1865, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the commission: Major-Gen. L. Wallace, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. G. Mott, United States Volunteers; Brevet Maj.-Gen. J.W. Geary, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. L. Thomas, Adjutant-General United States Army; Brig.-Gen. A. B. Underwood, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. E. S. Bragg, United States Volunteers; Brevet Brig.-Gen. John F. Ballier, Colonel Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. T. Allcock, Fourth New-York Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. N. Stibbs, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. J. Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, Judge-Advocate of the commission. The commission will sit without regard to hours.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The present location of the court, which is in F-street, will probably be changed to more roomy quarters.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

It is currently rumored, and the rumor has possibly more foundation than such rumors generally have, that Chief-Justice CHASE, who arrived here last evening, comes by invitation of the President. There is nothing very strange about it, even if true. The Chief-Justice had an interview with the President this morning before Cabinet meeting.

DEFINITION OF "DURING THE WAR."

In response to the complaints of soldiers who now demand that they be mustered out because they enlisted for three years, or during the war, Maj.-Gen. TERRY, commanding the Department of Virginia, defines the term "during the war" to mean "as long as any military necessity exists in the late insurrectionary States."

COMPLAINTS ABOUT CONSOLIDATIONS.

The contemplated consolidation of the Veteran Reserve Corps into six regiments, and the consequent mustering out of superfluous officers, give rise to loud complaints from a great many severely disabled officers. Unless the government provides in some thorough manner for these men, injustice and suffering will follow. It is earnestly hoped that the unfortunate consequences which must ensue if the consolidation takes place, may be obviated in some effective manner. No class of men better deserve the good offices of the government.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The State Department this morning received intelligence from the United States Consul, dated July 27, Port Mahon, that he had received official notice that the cholera had made its appearance on the coast of Spain. The civil Governor of the Island had given directions that proper care should be given to prevent the spreading of the disease, should vessels arrive having it on board. The Consul remarks, in his dispatch to the State Department, that "this is the principal quarantine station in the Mediterranean, and the information may be accepted as true."

M'MULLEN ON THE NEGRO.

FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia, member of the rebel Congress, arrived here yesterday, armed with a letter from Gov. PIERPOINT to the Secretary of War, recommending the withdrawal of the colored troops from that State, because they are highly obnoxious to the loyal Virginians. Mr. MCMULLEN had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day. The order for the withdrawal of the said black troops has not yet been issued.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

The Boston appointments were finally ground out to-day, but are not exactly according to Congressional agreement. Ex-Vice-President HAMLIN is Collector in place of JNO. Z. GOODRICH; Brig.-Gen. A. B. UNDERWOOD, now on the Military Commission sitting here, is Surveyor, vice CHAS. E. PHELPS, and Congressman D. W. GOOCH is Naval Officer, vice AMOS TUCK. The announcements are printed wrong in the evening papers. The above list is correct. Gen. UNDERWOOD will ask to be relieved from the Military Commission, for the purpose of tendering his resignation, and will proceed to Boston to enter upon his duties.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

COUNTERFEITS.

Several counterfeit one dollar United States notes were recently presented at the Treasurer's office for redemption, but were readily detected by the experts in that bureau. There were numerous counterfeit fifties, but none, so far as is known, of the denominations of one thousand, five hundred and two dollars. All others are counterfeited.

PARDONED.

The rebel Gen. J. A. SMITH, of Tennessee, is among the applicants for pardon. Several special pardons were granted to-day.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSORS.

The President has appointed the following-named Assistant Assessors for Massachusetts; Third District, Hiram C. Young, Thomas Adams, Charles H. Brown, Elbridge G. Wallis, Charles Smith, Charles W. Clapp, Amos Baker, Edmund D. Dearborn, Benjamin Meriam, Thomas Paine, Asa Wyman, J. W. Monroe, William C. Culver, William H. Mason, George Griggs, Alden Graham and Jere Plympton, and for the Seventh District, Joseph J. Judkins and Samuel G. Cressey. Charles H. Roosevelt, has also been appointed Assistant Assessor of the Sixth Division, Tenth District of New-York.

FORD'S THEATRE.

The contract for converting Ford's Theatre into a fire-proof building, as a depository for the rebel archives, has been awarded to RICHARD DUNBAR, of Brooklyn, at $28,000.

DEATH OF A CENTENNARIAN.

Mrs. MARIA THORNTON, who has just died in this city at the advanced age of one hundred years, was the widow of Dr. THORNTON, the original architect of the Capitol and the first Commissioner of Patents.

RETURN OF JUDGE CHASE.

Chief-Justice CHASE has returned to Washington.

BOSTON APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Collector, D. W. GOOCH, Surveyor, and A. B. UNDERWOOD, Naval Officer of the port of Boston.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The government has been officially informed by a letter dated Port Mahon, Minorca Island, July 27, that the cholera had made its appearance on the coast of Spain. The civil Governor of the Island had given directions that proper care be taken to prevet the spreading of the disease, should vessels arrive having it on board.

TRIAL OF WERTZ.

The Wertz trial will not take place until next week. The number of members of the military commission is to be increased, and a larger room than that now occupied procured as a preliminary.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of New-York—Call for a State Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 18.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held at the Delavan House to-day, it was unanimously resolved to call a Democratic State Convention of one delegate from each Assembly District, to meet at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 6th of September next, for the nomination of State officers.

The Ohio State Sovereignty Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 18.

The Democratic State Sovereignty Convention assembled at Columbus yesterday. Mr. MITCHELL, of Knox County, was appointed Chairman, and W. H. MUNNELL, of Highland County, Secretary. ALEXANDER A. LONG was nominated for Governor, and CHILTON A. WHITE for Lieutenant Governor. Strong State sovereignty resolutions were adopted.

The Mississippi Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 19.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., dated to-day, giving the proceedings of the Mississippi Convention.

An ordnance ratifying all judicial proceedings in the courts, including all judgments, decrees, deeds and indictments; also ratifying all marriages, contracts and sales; also ratifying all State laws passed during the war, was passed to a first reading.

An ordnance prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability, or punishment, or forfeiture of estate upon any citizens engaged in the late war with the United States, or for the political opinions occasioned thereby, was also passed to a first reading.

A memorial was adopted to be presented to the President of the United States, praying him not to garrison the State with negro troops, which was referred to Gen. OSTERHAUS, to be by him forwarded to the President.

A memorial was also presented praying that steps be taken in behalf of JEFFERSON DAVIS and Gov. CLARK.

The Constitutional Committee made a report that such change be made in the constitution of the State as will hereafter prevent slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime, and striking out all portions of the old constitution relating to slavery.

An ordinance was also reported providing for the election of Congressmen; Members of the Legislature, Governor and other State officers on the first Monday in October, to serve two years; also providing that all judicial and ministerial officers, now in office, shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of their unexpired terms.

The second committee also presented an ordinance ratifying all the acts of the State officers not made in aid of the recent war, and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and the State of Mississippi.

Both reports will be adopted.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

Destruction of a Whaling Bark.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 18.

The whaling bark *Pearl*, of New-London, while on the passage from Honolulu to the Arctic Ocean, was destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah*.

This capture is additional to the fleet before reported destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 21.

The latest accounts from the *Shenandoah* are to the afternoon of the 23d of June, when she was near Cape Thaddeus, steering northwest toward where a fleet of sixty whalers were known to be previously. Capt. NYE had left the bark *Milo* during a fog in a small boat, for the purpose of warning the fleet of the danger. The *Milo* also spoke a French whaler, which immediately put away toward the fleet, having considerable start of the *Shenandoah*.

While the *Shenandoah* was at Ascension Island in April, she burned the New-London bark *Pearl*, the New-Bedford ship *Young Hector*, besides a San Francisco and a Hawaiian whaler. She next burned the New-Bedford bark *Abigail* in Ochotak Sea, then the *Thompson* in Kamtschatka Sea, and then several New-Bedford whalers, as reported yesterday in Anadair Sea, where she arrived on the 20th of June.

It was feared that unless the French ship's open whale-boat could succeed in warning the fleet, all would be captured, as the *Shenandoah* knew exactly were to find them. They were hovering along the southern edge of the ice-fields, drawing closer together as the ice drifted toward Behring's Straits, through which they were seeking a passage to the Arctic zone, as the ice permits.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* arrived to-day from Nicaragua.

Sailed yesterday, steamer *America* for Nicaragua.

There being no efficient government war vessels nearer this port than Acapulco, the merchants are circulating a petition to the Navy-yard Commandant asking him to telegraph to Washington for permission to charter and arm the steamer *Colorado* and dispatch her immediately in pursuit of the *Shenandoah*.

Arrived to-day, ship *Syren*, from New-York.

A bank, limited with a capital of $5,000,000, is announced, under the management of Ex-Senator LATHAM.

EDUCATIONAL.

The National Teachers' Association.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, Aug. 18.

The National Teachers' Association reassembled this morning.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—J. P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster, Penn.

Vice-Presidents—Richard Edwards, of Normal, Ill.; T. W. Valencine, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. F. Phelps, of Wenona, Minn.; John S. Hart, of Trenton, N. J.; D. W. Frank Wells, of Iowa City, Iowa; A. J. Rickoff, of Cincinnati, Ohio; C. S. Pennel, of St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Hass, of Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. B. Hagar, of Salem, Mass.; J. M. Gregory, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; S. S. Greene, of Providence, R. I.

Secretary—S. H. White, of Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer—S. P. Bates, of Harrisburgh, Penn.

The committee appointed at the last annual session, to consider the Oswego system of "object" teaching, submitted a lengthy report commending the plan.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Aug. 18.

The session of the National Teachers' Association, this afternoon, was devoted to a discussion of the Oswego system of object teaching, the reading of a paper proposing a National Bureau of Education, by Prof. RICKOFF, of Cincinnati, and a lecture on education as an element of the reconstruction of the Union, by Prof. WICKERSHAM.

The evening session opened with discussion on the resolutions proposed by Prof. HART, of New-Jersey, relative to the establishment of a National Bureau of Education, which, after amendment, were adopted.

Short addresses were made by different delegates, and the association passed a resolution of thanks to the railroad companies, &c., and after a few remarks from Gov. CURTIN, adjourned *sine die*.

The selection of the place for the next annual session of the association is left to the Board of Councillors. After the final adjournment, the delegates proceeded in a body to the State Capital Hotel, and partook of a sumptuous banquet provided by the citizens of Harrisburgh.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A Shock Felt at Memphis and Along Western Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, shaking buildings, tumbling down chimneys, upsetting loose articles, and an iron safe establishment was thrown over.

The shock was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Miss., and at Lagrange, Tenn.

It lasted about ten seconds.

No particulars of the amount of damage done so far are known.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Jackson, Miss., of this date, which says:

"An earthquake shock was seriously felt about 9 o'clock this morning at Memphis, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Oxford and Grenada.

At Memphis the shock was severe enough to cause the people to run out of their houses."

MEXICAN NEWS.

Reported Defeat of the Liberals—Exiled Rebels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

Matamoras dates of the 15th instant are received.

The *Moniteur* contains the news of several defeats of the Liberals near San Louis and Reblo. Small forces on both sides only were engaged, and the results were unimportant.

Many exiled confederates were in Mexico, and becoming naturalized citizens of the empire.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

The Spirit of Fire After Connecticut Buttons—Heavy Loss.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Aug. 18.

The large button factory of MALTBY, MORTON & Co., in Waterbury, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock.

The building was entirely of wood, three stories high, and it burned like a cinder. The loss is $80,000. Insured $40,000.

The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

A large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

The building is to be immediately rebuilt.

GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.

Sixty to Eighty Buildings Destroyed.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 18.

At 11:30 last night, a fire broke out in a house on the corner of Curran and Queen streets. It was occupied by JEAN PAGET, grocer. The flames extended, despite the utmost exertions of the firemen, along Curran, Queen, Richardson and King streets, destroying between sixty and eighty buildings. The loss is not yet ascertained.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 18.

A fire this morning destroyed the sash factory of A. B. LENTZ, on Third-street, above Poplar. The loss on the building was $30,000, and the insurance small. HALL & GAMSON, molding manufacturers, suffer a loss of $20,000, which is insured for $5,300. GRAFF & Co., picture-frame makers, lose $10,000; no insurance. JOHN H. HILGERT, tin foil manufacturer, loses $4,000. The total loss is about $60,000.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 18.

Five thousand troops are soon to be mustered out of service in this department. The One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment will soon leave for home.

Gen. TORBERT will, next week, succeed to the command at Norfolk, now under Gen. MANN, the former ranking the latter. Gen. MANN has given universal satisfaction.

Steamer *Charles C. Leary*, from New-Orleans the 8th, put into Hampton Roads for coal and water. Reports head wind all the way. On the 13th, passed, off Key West, steamer *Thetis*, bound to New-Orleans. The health of that city was never better, though the weather was excessively warm.

Surgeon WILLIAM A. SMITH, of the Forty-seventh New-York, who was seriously wounded in 1863 at Suffolk, and has since been on detached duty hereabouts, has been ordered to his regiment.

Gens. FITZHUGH and MANN are here to-day.

At the sale of government mules and horses two days past, at Eastville and Drummondtown, on the Eastern Shore, twenty-four horses sold at an average price of $53 apiece, and twenty mules at $54 each. The animals were not appreciated on the Eastern Shore, and the balance were brought back to Old Point.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, Aug. 16, }
via ASPY BAY, Friday, Aug. 18. }

The steamship *Tarifa*, outward bound, passed Cape Race at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the steamship *Britannia*, outward bound, about an hour earlier.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool, passed at 6 o'clock this morning. Her dates are the same as those brought by the *China*.

Gen. Grant at Home.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 18.

Gen. GRANT and party left for Galena by a special train this morning. He was enthusiastically received all along the route, and arrived at Galena at 3 o'clock, where preparations for a grand reception have been going on. An immense concourse of people were awaiting to greet him; and the demonstrations of gratification were of a most overwhelming character. The General was led to a platform prepared for the purpose, and was welcomed by Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE in an eloquent speech.

CONNECTICUT.

The Sea-Shore of Connecticut—Its Watering-places—Accommodations—Visitors—Guilford Point—Bathing, Sailing, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GUILFORD POINT, Thursday, Aug. 10, 1865.

Let the skeptic who, having spent a week in Saratoga, vows that it can't be beat, or a week in Newport and says there is no place like it, or a night at the Pequot, New-London, and believes that they don't have mattresses in the State; let him who bows the knee to Fashion and lives but in the light of her smile, or courts staid etiquette and flits within the pale of aristocracy; let him, we say, visit some of the quiet little places on the sea-coast of Connecticut, and fall into the quiet ease and spirit of the place, and if he does not enjoy himself and feel satisfied and happy at his surroundings and amusements, why then the fault is his own, and the throng of people who throng these Summer resorts will agree with me in this inference. Starting from New-Haven and going toward Providence, there are ten or fifteen of these quiet little spots where one may find a little rest and relief from the oppressive heat of an August sun. Morris Cove, Shore Beach, Indian Neck, Branford Point, Stony Creek, Sachem's Head, Guilford Point, Madison, New-London, etc., all are filled to overflowing. Here at Guilford, the Pavilion is and has all the season been very full—there being some eighty persons waiting for room. Your correspondent, during his short stay there, was perched up in the garret, or sky-parlor, as it is facetiously termed, in company with a dozen or so others, with broken chairs, cracked pitchers, a magnifying looking-glass, three-legged tables, "relics of our ancestors;" a miscellaneous collection of broken china, worm-eaten furniture, and all the other usual attic pleasures. And yet it was comfortable and even pleasant up there. Pleasant to listen to the babies shouting in concert below you, and to think how far above such things you were. Pleasant to be awakened at 4 A. M. by "mine host," who, in ghostly garb, holding his lamp in hand, rouses you from sweep dreams of sea-side pleasures with the inquiry if "there is not room for one more in your bed." Pleasant to wake in the morning to find that some kind friend has transferred the water in your pitcher to his own bowl, or that another has by accident dropped your towel into the dirty water, and, begging your pardon, he offers you a piece of a newspaper, which he assures you will do on a pinch, and is a very good substitute, as he has already used it and is through with it; your soap is wandering through every one's hands, and a long file, brush and comb in hand, stand before the solitary looking-glass. But what of this? These petty little annoyances let us cheerfully put up with for the sake of being away from the inland heat. Mr. HUNT, the proprietor, is pleasant and obliging, and among a jolly pleasant set of people, with "hops" twice a week, a Sound view, sand in quantities, rocks unlimited, bathing pleasant, oysters good, and plenty of them; sailing possible and pleasant when there is any wind; driving, riding, walking, &c., practicable *ad libitum*; what more, O, uneasy mortal, can you desire?

To get a room in the Guilford Point House this season is a work of no little magnitude, and names might be mentioned of parties who, for the sake of being at the Point during the day, lodge a mile away in the town, being brought to and fro in a carriage. Croquet, that game so much in favor with the fair sex, finds numerous admirers here, and two sets are hard at work at the moment of my writing. In the bowling-alley near by, some ladies are as busy at work knocking down the pins as though they were so many men's hearts, (or heads,) which they have only to strike to cause them to lie prostrate at their feet. Sometimes an unruly pin will not fall, and it defies their skill. Some fine bowls have been made by the ladies, and I noticed marked upon the wall 300, 276, 280, 240, and many other such high numbers as having been reached by them.

A dance upon the piazza, with music from New-Haven twice a week, and young and old take part in the "Lancers" or "Plain Quadrille." "Fancy" or "Round" dances seem to have gone entirely out of fashion, and all attempts to revive them here prove lamentable failures. The same round. "Lancers," "Quadrille," "Lancers," "Quadrille," has to content musicians and dancers. Much fun is evoked at the efforts of novices, and even those well-skilled are sometimes bewildered at a sudden change in the figure caused by their evolutions. Your correspondent having ventured to "tread the boards," becoming separated from his partner, had the pleasure of dancing half through the set with some one else's, and to him no move in the dance seemed to tend to restore to him the lost one, though, as she consolingly remarked, "bad pennies will return," after frantic efforts had brought him again to her side. There are several private carriages here, and not to be personal, several pretty young ladies. Of gentlemen there seems to be a dearth, as there is, I suppose, all over the land. Of military and ex-military there were some, of course, and we could not help contrasting, as we watched the two on the piazza—the full uniform of the volunteer Major, with his brass, bright buttons, and the quiet, soldier-like bearing of the regular Captain and ex-Colonel in plain dress. Why cannot our young men lay aside the garb of war as quietly and as willingly as they put them on. Of notabilities, we had but few if any. FITZ GREENE HALLECK, the poet, may be daily seen at the Point, an object of curiosity to some, of pleasurable intercourse to others.

A cottage has been built on the "Point" grounds by two New-York gentlemen, who, with their families, are constant visitors here; the ground being given to them on condition that at the end of fifteen years the house becomes the property of the proprietors of the hotel. The table is good, two-thirds of the bill of fare being crossed off, and the remaining third "gone." But what you do get is palatable and well cooked. To get mush, go early and call for everything. This is a practical rule. But, incautious stranger, beware of soft custard and hot water flowing under your feet in gentle streams, or you may get your custard into your vest pocket, if not as a new kind of pomatum on your head. The waiters are few, hard-pressed, inattentive and careless, with but few exceptions. Fourteen persons to each waiter is a little too much for them. Still, putting all the petty annoyances on one side of the scales, and all the pleasures on the other, the latter will be the weightiest. The bathing is fair, without the surf, of course. A sail to Falkner's, or Falkland's Island, I forget the proper name, is pleasant; an oyster roast is not to be scorned, a walk on the piazza is good for digestion, or with a fair companion good for the spirits, thus combining utility and pleasure; a seat under the trees is cool, and to watch the bathers is fun. To most all the elements for having a good time are present. We are happy to be able to say that B. C. F. need not fear any of the Newport metamorphoses at Guilford, and he may watch "booth 24" all day without seeing anything else come out than what goes in. But I will close my rambling letter. Let him who wishes a pleasant summer resort visit Guilford Point, and if he be so lucky as to get a room, let him thank the Fates and enjoy his luck, if not, let him take a bed in the sky-parlor and console himself with the thought that it is as high in that direction, probably, as he will ever get.

H. W. B.

SIX NEGROES KILLED.—We learn from Col. LAWRENCE, Commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw, some two weeks ago. The facts as related to Col. LAWRENCE were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the negroes remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors together with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported to the Commandant at Wilmington, a company of soldiers were sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.—*Raleigh Progress.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

Parliament has been in session for a week, and with the exception of the ministerial explanations concerning the late crisis, nothing of consequence has been done. The speech from the throne was, as usual, non-committal; it merely informed the House that the deputation sent to England by him, had returned, and will produce a report of their mission. He also states that he is glad "the cruel war is over" in the United States. He thinks that the dispatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governors of the maritime Provinces, should bring about confederation, and doubtless will, if they give it mature examination. The subject of defence was not mentioned in the speech. I believe, however, that the matter of defence (that is of Upper Canada) will be postponed until after confederation takes place. Confederation will take place when the Lower Provinces agree, and the Northwest Territory will be handed over to Canada when Canada is well defended, so that, you see, everything rests on New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, who, I do not believe, were ever in such a position of importance before.

I send you with this a copy of the papers in connection with the mission to England, should you think them worth reprinting.

To turn now to the late crisis, and the fight for the Premiership. On Wednesday last, Mr. J. A. MACDONALD rose from his seat in Parliament, and read a document concerning the late negotiations. It seems that after the funeral of Sir E. P. TACHE, the Governor-General sent for him (Mr. MACDONALD) to lead the administration, desiring, however, that those who were at present in office should remain, and that Mr. MACDONALD should be Premier. For this purpose he consulted Mr. BROWN, who refused to act under him as Premier. Mr. MACDONALD then proposed Mr. CARTIER, to whom Mr. BROWN also objected. This was the means of bringing about two or three notes between the "belligerents," which ended in the appointment of Sir NARCISSE FORTUNAT BELLEAU, Knight, who is not only Fortunate by name, but by circumstances. Sir NARCISSE is a lawyer of medium standing, of no very brilliant abilities, but has had the good fortune to be made a life member of the Legislative Council. When the Cartier-Macdonald Administration were in power, he represented the Quebec District in the Cabinet, as Speaker of the Legislative Council, an appointment which was then held by a cabinet minister. As such he was knighted by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, when in Canada, and now, by another stroke of good fortune, was made Premier, not from his ability, but because he could do no harm. After the memorandum was read, Mr. BROWN arose, and made his explanations, saying that he did not refuse to work under Messrs. CARTIER or MACDONALD from any desire to be Premier himself, but he didn't think the great Reform party in Parliament would permit of his doing so. But, above all things, the Premiership he objected to, most decidedly.

Now to turn to things more celestial than politics, and turn to GEORGE N. SANDERS, who was so nearly being carried off, "holus bolus," without even time to take a "cocktail." To any right-minded person, if this story were true, it would seem diabolical, but the very idea of the government at Washington taking the trouble to send over a posse of men to capture a carcase like that of SANDERS is absurd.

The very mention of O'LEARY's name is enough to take all the romance out of it, as O'LEARY, it is said, was mixed up in the Coursol affair; he is now suspended from the police force for receiving "hush money" from keepers of houses of ill-fame. I am afraid that SANDERS had "cocktails" on the brain when he planned this little capture.

In a recent issue of the Toronto *Globe*, the Quebec correspondent gave out an opinion purporting to come from Gen. GRANT on affairs in Mexico, which, I think, is most improbable, as I doubt very much whether this veracious correspondent spoke to the General during his stay here, and from the character that this worthy has, according to the Canadian press, I doubt whether Gen. GRANT ever spoke of Mexico while here.

This *Globe* correspondent is indeed a genius; he will, I venture to say, furnish more startling news, with as little truth mixed up in it, as any newspaper writer in America. I do not say, however, that he does so willfully, but people get hold of him and fill him with most absurd stories which he retails to the *Globe*. It would be better, therefore, to see a thing corroborated before you trust to an assertion of the *Special* of the *Globe*.

It is the intention I believe of the government to send a couple of departments to Ottawa this Fall, as a guarantee that their intention is good toward the people of that city. The departments will be, I hear, the Department of Public Works and the Post-Office Department.

We received a visit from a very pretty little yacht, the *Juniata*, from Philadelphia; she went away this morning for a cruise among the salmon rivers.

Quebec is very crowded at present with visitors from the States. On Sunday night, notwithstanding that Mr. RUSSELL has greatly enlarged his hotel, many visitors had to sleep on the Montreal and Saguenay steamers, and "the cry is still they come." N.

Debate in the Legislative Assembly.

The Toronto *Globe*, of Aug. 15, gives the following report of a debate which transpired in the Legislative Assembly on the day preceding:

Hon. Mr. DORION asked if the government were now prepared to announce what steps, if any, they were about to take on the measures referred to in the report of the delegates to England, the Intercolonial Railway, the Reciprocity Treaty, the purchase of the Hudson's Bay territory, and the defences of Canada.

Attorney-General CARTIER said he would read an announcement of the intentions of the government which would be found to embrace an answer with reference to each of the points named. He proceeded to read the following paper:

1. On the subject of confederation, the government do not propose to recommend any further action to Parliament during this session.

2. It is not the intention of the government to introduce any measures for the construction of fortifications, nor do they intend to expend the vote of a million dollars passed last season, before the meeting again of Parliament.

3. The whole subject of militia, in all its branches, is now undergoing a strict revision, under the able officer who has been appointed Adjutant-General; and it is not expected that the government will be prepared this session to reconsider the provisions of the Militia Act, though possibly some minor amendments may be required. The estimates for militia service are now being prepared, and when submitted, will explain the action to be taken by the government, pursuant to the understanding entered into in London.

4. The subject of reciprocity has been and is still engaging the anxious consideration of the government. Under the authority of the Imperial Government, a meeting of delegates from the British North American Provinces, under the Presidency of the Governor-General, entitled a Confederate Council to advise on treaties of commerce, will meet in Quebec next month, with the view of arranging for united action in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty. As this conference is to take place shortly, it is not at present considered advisable to indicate the policy of the government, further than to state that they are prepared to enter into negotiations with the American Government on the most liberal and friendly footing.

5. The government have no occasion to make an application to parliament on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. They can but reiterate the declaration already made by the Parliament of Canada, that they regard the construction of the Intercolonial Railway as a necessary accomplishment and condition of confederation, to be prosecuted without delay on the accomplishment of confederation.

6. It is the intention of the government to bring the question of the Northwest Territory before Parliament this session. As the delegates to England were not prepared, absolutely, to undertake that the guaranteed loan would be applied for, the committee of the Imperial Cabinet did not consider it advisable to enter upon the details, but intimated that their desire would be to arrange all terms, both as regards the period and the loan, rate of interest and sinking fund, in the manner that would best promote the interest of the Province.

7. It is not intended to make any material alteration in the Customs Excise or Stamp Duties this session.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON said he thought the paper just read would be accepted by the House as a fitting finale to that system of sham and imposture of which the House had been made a victim ever since the accession of this government to power. ["Oh, oh," and laughter.] They had now the avowal from the mouths of those honorable gentlemen themselves, what every intelligent man in the country knew before, that this vaunted mission to England had resulted in a miserable failure, a ludicrous *fiasco*. What were the circumstances under which this mission was undertaken? When the scheme of confederation received what the Attorney-General West called the first serious check; when, in fact, it was completely overthrown, in consequence of the refusal of the people of New-Brunswick to hear of a union with Canada, these honorable gentlemen suddenly found that there was an imminent exigency for their going to England. They said there were dangers of war, and they were receiving dispatches by every mail representing the urgency of some steps being taken for the defence of the country. He told them at the time that there was no danger of war, and that this was but a shallow pretence on their part to evade the difficulties of their position. They insisted, however, on hastening to England straightway to make provision for the defences and to do something about confederation. They would not tell the House that they would ask the imperial government to use coercive measures. They now disclaimed all idea of coercion. But he wished to know whether at some of those conferences they did not ask the imperial government to bring in a measure of confederation, notwithstanding the opposition of the lower provinces. Certain newspaper articles, particularly the organ of Lord PALMERSTON, warranted that inference, but they found the imperial government would not adopt that suggestion to strike at the very foundation of the rights of the colonies, and having failed in this they could do nothing and had nothing to submit to this House. Reciprocity was another point they went to England about. As to that they were told by Hon. Mr. CARDWELL that the Imperial Government had already instructed Sir FREDERICK BRUCE to open negotiations with the American Government on that subject, and beyond that, so far as the records before Parliament showed, the delegates did nothing. But the great question they went about was the fortifications, thus to make sure the country would not be overrun at some unexpected moment by these terrible "Yankees"—they had to go immediately, and would not allow Parliament to sit long enough to vote the supplies. When they returned they reported that the Imperial Government would undertake to repair the fortifications of Quebec, which we knew before they started. This was all the Imperial Government would do, but they would allow us to build fortifications elsewhere if we wanted them, and on our giving sufficient and ample security they would indorse our bill to enable us to raise a loan for the purpose. He should like to know something of the nature of the security expected. He supposed, on some future occasion, the Finance Minister would be ready to explain all that passed between Mr. GLADSTONE and himself on that subject. These gentlemen had brought back from England no result on which they dared to invoke the action of the House this session. Why, then, was Parliament summoned to meet now? The country had been the victim of the hugest system of imposture ever attempted by men pretending to deserve the confidence of intelligent people.

Mr. BROWN said if anything were necessary to prove the entire success of the mission to England, the exasperation shown by the member for Chateauguay was sufficient to establish it. Going over the figures from an entirely imaginary point of view, he had ventured to make statements which he would not dare repeat when the public accounts were before the House. He had ventured to make charges in regard to the expenditure of the public money which there was not a particle of foundation to justify; and not content with this, he had charged the members on the treasury benches with fraud, deception, and imposition on both the House and the country. He (Mr. BROWN) threw back those charges on the hon. gentleman with indignation and contempt. [Cheers.] He apprehended there had never been a word addressed to this House by the Administration of which he was a member which was not strictly true, and not a trust given to them, the discharge of which they were not prepared to justify. They had been intrusted by this house with the expenditure of two millions of money. They had spent it to the best of their judgment, and he believed, when the full details were brought down, they would be able to show that they had not, in expending it, deviated from the law to the extent of a single shilling. [Hear, hear.] The member from Chateaugay had stated that the mission to England had been a failure, and that the delegates had come back without doing anything. What did the member from Chateaugay desire they should have done which they had not accomplished? Did he consider that fortifications were immediately necessary? Did he want that the Administration should come down now and propose the expenditure of millions of Canadian money for the purposes of defence? He was free to say that he (Mr. BROWN) had not been anxious for the expenditure of large sums of money for warlike purposes. [Hear, hear.] He had always considered that it might be necessary to spend money for defence, and he was always prepared to give his vote for such expenditure, for that purpose, as might be shown to be absolutely necessary. He did heartily rejoice at the result of the mission to England, and he confessed at no portion of the result more than at the facts that we are likely to get along peaceably with our neighbors, that we have arrived at a good understanding with the British Government, and yet that the expenditure of a large sum of Canadian money for military works at the present moment has been avoided. He thought the honorable member, instead of parading this as an accusation against the government, should be desirous of strengthening that good understanding which had been established with the Imperial Government. [Hear, hear.] Then he charged them with coming back without having done anything in regard to confederation. Did he charge them with having done anything wrong in that matter?

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—Yes.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—Yes, he charged the delegates with having urged the application of coercive measures to the Lower Provinces. With that hardihood which he frequently assumed on the floor of this house, he ventured to state directly that this was done now. He (Mr. BROWN) was here to assert that there was not a shadow of truth in that statement. [Hear, hear.] The delegates repeated, from first to last, during the conference with the Imperial Government, that they were the last to desire any coercive measures being adopted toward their fellow-colonists. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member had talked of what had appeared in some of the London newspapers. What mattered it what appeared in the newspapers of London or Canada, regarding such a matter? Editors would write what they chose, to the extent of the information they had, but when the member for Chateauguay ventured to assert from what he happened to find in a newspaper, that coercive measures were demanded by the Government of Canada, he took a course unworthy of a gentleman in his position. [Hear, hear.] The honorable member said they had not done anything about reciprocity. How could he tell what they had done? If he really felt that interest in the prosperity of Canada which he ought to feel, he should know it was a delicate question, which did not admit of their entering into full explanation. [Hear, hear.] But he (Mr. BROWN) was assured that the House and the country would believe that they were quite as alive to the importance of having the Reciprocity Treaty renewed as was that honorable gentleman, and that no stone had been or would be left unturned by this administration in their efforts to secure its renewal on a fair basis. If they were in a position to show the records of the Executive Council Office, it would be seen that they had not failed to do their duty on that question to the utmost extent of their power. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. BROWN) had never complained of the administration of the member for Cornwall when in office, that they did not bring down information of what they were doing in that matter. It was impossible, under the circumstances which existed, that they should have done so, and he (Mr. BROWN) was always the first to say that if the member for Cornwall was unable in that matter to accomplish all he desired, he ought to get credit for doing all he could. He hoped the time was coming when on questions of a national character like this, honorable gentlemen on both sides would give up casting reproaches which ought not to be indulged in, when they were approaching delicate negotiations involving the most important interests of the country, and in conducting which they could only be actuated by a hearty desire for the advancement and prosperity of Canada. [Hear, hear.] Then, the honorable gentleman asked what they had done about the guarantee promised by the Imperial Government? Why they did not tell all about it? How the debentures were to be shaped, and what sort of security was to be given? He did think that, if the honorable gentleman could only have seen the spirit in which the Imperial Government had acted toward them, he must have felt that the reproachful manner in which he had spoken of the language used by the Imperial Government, contrasted very ill with the frank and fair spirit in which they had treated us. Nothing could have been more liberal than the way they dealt with us on this question of guarantee and the security we should give.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—What is it?

Hon. Mr. BROWN—The honorable gentleman must see that it was only right that the Imperial Government should insert in the document language of the nature that was used about security as to a future transaction, but when the state of our finances had been explained, he believed the explanation gave entire satisfaction to the members of the Imperial Government, and he apprehended no question would be raised in regard to the security which would be given by Canada in any negotiations which might follow from the mission to England, and he was bound to say that nothing was more to be regretted than that language such as had been used by the honorable member should have been applied to the course of the members of the Imperial Government in this matter. When they were proposing to give a guarantee to Canada which had been refused to other colonies, and when they did it in such good feeling, it ill became any honorable member to insinuate that it was done in a mean and insincere spirit.

Hon. Mr. HOLTON—We will know that when we know what the security is.

Hon. Mr. BROWN—He could scarcely hope the honorable gentleman would be satisfied, but he had no doubt that the large majority of the House and of the people in this country would be satisfied that the conduct of the Imperial Government was what he had stated it to be. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman, in the course of his remarks, had allowed an expression to drop from him which, had he known the circumstances, he (Mr. BROWN) scarcely thought even he would have uttered. He would scarcely have alluded, as he had done, to the Minister of Agriculture, if he had known that he was laboring under very severe sickness. [Hear, hear.] The honorable gentleman said the government had done nothing, and had taken care to keep out of sight altogether the question of the Northwest. Perhaps this was because he had no sympathy for the opening up of the Northwest, but, on the contrary, was opposed to it. Indeed, the honorable gentleman was opposed to a right settlement of the questions intrusted to the delegates. He was against Confederation, against defences, against opening the Northwest, and he (Mr. BROWN) had doubts in his own mind whether the honorable gentleman was really in favor of a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. He knew at all events that a large class of persons who held that the honorable gentleman would rather that reciprocity would not be granted. [Hear, hear.] The member for Chateauguay said, "they had not succeeded on the defence question." He (Mr. BROWN) contended they had fully succeeded on the defence question. They had established a full and satisfactory understanding with the Imperial Government as to the defence of the Province and the proportion of cost to be borne by the Imperial and Provincial Governments respectively, and he thought if they had done nothing more than to obtain that understanding and establish a hearty feeling of sympathy between England and the Colony, their mission would not have been in vain. [Cheers.]

Hon. A. A. DORION considered, notwithstanding the warmth displayed by the President of the Council, that his honorable friend from Chateauguay was right in stating that the mission to England was a failure, and that statement of the expenditure of the vote of credit showed gross extravagance and an amount of unauthorized expenditure not equaled since 1854. He proceeded to comment on the documents connected with the mission to England, and censured the delegates for pledging on behalf of Canada all its resources, both of men and money. He censured them also for arranging, as he alleged, that Canada would submit to the Secretary of State for War, in the expenditure of the money which it voted for defence. With reference to the statement of the delegates that other and more profitable channels for our trade might be opened in the event of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, he insisted they should tell the House what those channels were, that we might get the benefit of them. He had opposed the giving of $50,000 to the St. Albans banks, because there was no proof that the money was due to the banks, but they were assured by the Finance Minister, and he thought by the President of the Council also, that the money would not be paid unless there was a judgment of the court sanctioning the payment. [Cries of "no, no."] The member for Brome had put a question, and received an answer to that effect.

Mr. DUNKIN said he had put the question distinctly to the Leader of the House, but the answer did not satisfy him, although he thought it was intended to satisfy him.

Hon. Mr. DORION went on to say that he was not prepared to declare that the House should have refused to pay this money. He only wished to remark that the promise that the money would not be paid unless adjudicated by the court to belong to the banks, had not been carried out. He then proceeded to charge the President of the Council with inconsistency in making the defence question so important a feature of the mission to England, while, at the same time, he declared that he was not in favor of incurring expenditure for fortifications, and did not believe there was a danger of war.

Hon. Mr. BROWN desired to explain what he had stated in regard to the defences of the country, as he did not wish that the sentiments put into his lips by the member for Hochelaga should go abroad as the sentiments he held. What he had desired to convey was this: He had not himself at any time regarded the danger of war with the United States as imminent, and not believing that there was serious danger of war, he was by no means desirous of incurring a large military expenditure; but in saying this, he desired at the same time to state that he was most heartily desirous of maintaining and perpetuating the connection with Great Britain. [Hear, hear.] He had put that in the fore front of his political principles, and the defence of this province, be there peace or war, being committed to the Imperial Government. He held that it was our duty and our interest to act cordially in concert with the Imperial Government on such matters. [Hear, hear.] Beyond this, he thought the exposed position in which Canada had been placed had tended greatly during the last four years to reduce the value of our securities, and to excite a feeling of insecurity with regard to the future of this province at home and abroad, and especially in England, and in these circumstances he had certainly thought it was absolutely necessary that we should come to a complete understanding with the Imperial Government as to what, with the better knowledge they had of the disposition of the United States they felt to be necessary, and what they considered to be the proper duty of this country in the matter of defence; and what he rejoiced at was, that he had obtained that understanding, and had ascertained from the Imperial Government what they considered to be the duty of this country and the duty of England in that matter. He was prepared, too, to say that it was a fair settlement that had been arrived at, of the military duties of this and the mother country; but in the present state of our finances, and in view of the present relations of the United States and Great Britain, he was glad that the English Government felt such confidence in the maintenance of peace, that they had thought it necessary to incur an immediate military expenditure, (hear, hear,) and especially at a moment of monetary depression in this Province.

Hon. J. SANDFIELD MACDONALD expressed himself dissatisfied with the arrangement made on the defence question, and said he could not consider it a permanent settlement. Suppose the House should refuse to undertake the fortifications at Montreal and in Upper Canada, what would follow? and he thought this result very likely, as the honorable gentleman on the Treasury Benches must have found that the tone of the people of this country was not in favor of making fortifications. He believed the government had promised what they could never accomplish. He proceeded then to travel over the same ground as Messrs. HOLTON and DORION, asserting that the mission to England had been a failure, and complaining of the expenditures having been made without the authority of Parliament.

After further discussion, the House went into committee and adopted the resolution that a supply be granted to Her Majesty. The report to be received on Friday.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

"Life Among the Shakers."

To H. J. Raymond:

RESPECTED FRIEND: In your issue of Aug. 8 is a description, by "Traveler," of the *Shakers*—their dress, ages, manner of worship, personal appearance, &c., &c., together with what purports to be a report of the discourse of an elder, at the public meeting, to "their gay world's people" who were in attendance as spectators.

The large, exceedingly attentive, respectful and (if we except "Traveler") respectable assembly present, both of the world and of the society, were unfortunate in their historian, as was the TIMES in its *correspondent*.

Passing by his sneering and *contemptuous* remarks, remarkable only for their being baseless and uncalled for, I would fain correct his ungrammatical and confused report of "the points of an address." He says: "His argument was, that the essentials of the *free Church*," (a term not used by us at all,) "1. The Church of Christ, which was founded upon the descent upon him, a man of the Holy Ghost, at his baptism, and was simply Jesus himself." *Very lucid!* Either "Traveler's" brains or his type must have gone into *pi*. I cannot quote more, but state the "points" in question from memory.

That Moses was a teacher of *natural* truth to his people, designing to constitute them the people of God by teaching, and causing them to obey, the laws of Nature, (of which his laws and statutes were the exponents,) in eating and drinking, in agriculture and horticulture, and particularly in the process of *reproducing their own species*, on which subject ADAM CLARKE says: "They (the Jews) were very sparing in the use of marriage, having no commerce with their wives when they were big with child, or while the mother was nursing—which nursing was usually continued from two to three years." That is, Moses prohibited sexual intercourse, except for the express purpose of begetting offspring, which ought not to occur oftener than once in five years.

"I will greatly *multiply thy conceptions*," was the curse pronounced upon woman; and to this day it is a curse upon her and all concerned. "In famine and in captivity they still beget children," regardless of consequences, sickness, poverty and crime being no bar to "multiplying," and abusing, instead of "replenishing, the earth."

Moses promised his people that, in strict obedience to his teachings, "all sickness should be taken away from their midst"—diseases being the penalty for disobedience to natural law.

Moses foretold of a prophet "like" himself, to whom the people should "hearken." That was Elias; and his *second* appearance upon this earth was to and in John the Baptist. Jesus, speaking of him, said: "If ye will receive it, this is Elias."

All Israel had departed, or fallen away from the laws of God in Nature, as taught by Moses. They were physological sinners—were diseased—lame, blind, leprous—everything—and were possessed by disorderly spirits, worse than themselves, as Dr. LIGHTFOOT observes, "the whole land of Judea was infested by evil spirits." These spirits, or "devils" were disembodied Jews, who sought to assuage the pains of hell by joining themselves to those yet in the flesh, through which medium they could find a small measure of the sensual gratifications that, as spirits, they were cut off from, their hell being unsatisfied and ungratified desires.

John preached Moses, repentance for their physiological and agricultural sins, and so effectually that "all Judea and Jerusalem, and the region round about," came to him, and confessed wherein and how they had sinned, and were then by him readmitted into the commonwealth of Israel, by being baptised with water, as was the Jewish custom.

Among the multitude who thus came to confess their Jewish sins, also came Jesus, whom, when John had heard, he affirmed was even a better man than himself, as a Jew, in fact, he was the most perfect fruit the genealogical tree of Israel had ever borne. He had, by being obedient to natural truth, died to the lusts of the flesh and of the mind, and was then and there a fit temple for the Christ Spirit, (which was the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, a quickening spirit,") to enter into and abide with, as a guardian spirit, a protector, a teacher, and an inductor into the *seven principles* which were to form the basis of the new and spiritual order called *Christian*.

First, Revelation (divine); second, Spiritualism; third, Celibacy; fourth, Isolation; fifth, Peace, or non-resistance; sixth, Community; seventh, Rationalism or science. Either of which would be a good heading for a long sermon.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES.

First—The Church of Jesus and his Apostles, embodying and resting upon the above-named seven principles.

Second—The Church of the Apostles and their Pentecostal Jewish converts, which endeavored to carry out, upon a large scale, the same seven principles.

Third—The Cornelius, Peter, or Gentile Church, founded upon only five of the seven principles, Celibacy and Community of goods being dropped.

Fourth—The Eastern, or Nicene Church, founded by Constantine, which, in addition to the abnegation of Celibacy and Community, also abjured Peace, or non-resistance, and War was admitted as an operative principle in this Church.

Fifth—The Western, or Roman Catholic Church, which rested upon the same principles as did the Eastern Church. It was the "Beast," combining the properties of the "dragon," (heathenism,) the lion and the bear, and was spotted like a leopard—a great variety of orders.

Sixth—The Protestant Church—"the image" of the former Church. This was the "beast which came up out of the earth," like a peaceful lamb having "two horns," (powers,) founded by Luther and Calvin, "but speaking as a dragon, and exercising all the powers of the first beast," or Fifth Church.

This Church (1.) Substitutes the Book, or Bible, for Revelation. (2.) Rejects Spiritualism, persecuting all spiritual mediums as witches and wizards, by drowning, hanging and burning them. (3.) Takes the sword in place of peace or non-resistance; the Church furnishing the army and navy with chaplains. (4.) Utterly rejects Celibacy, not only in practice, but as a Christian principle—a thing which no one of the preceding Churches had done. (5.) Has no community of goods, monasteries or nunneries. (6.) No Isolation, never having separated from the priesthood of the former Churches, but preaching by ordination coming down from the first Church through the succeeding corrupt and imperfect Churches, which itself condemns. (7.) Rationalism, or Science, is banished from its theology; great being the "mystery" of its godliness, and still greater the mystery of its ungodliness. Hence "Mystery, Babylon the Great," is its proper cognomen; for it is a mixture of everything good and bad, true and false, that ever was, or is, or is to be; and Babylon means *mixture*.

Seventh—The *Shaker Church*, founded by a people who came up out of the Quaker order, which is the last link of the chain of the "two witnesses" that, as *male and female*, have prophesied throughout the 1,260 years of the Apostacy, and have ever been the objects of persecution by the "Beast and its Image," from Pontius Pilate down to JOHN ENDICOTT.

The Christ Spirit, which baptised Jesus, as the first man, into the Seven Christian Principles, found access to a woman, and baptised her into those same Seven Christian Principles, so that her life and character were conformed to that of Jesus, her "Lord and Master." And true Shakers are "the virgins, *her companions*," who follow in the same path:

First—Believing in Divine *Revelation*.

Second—Being the very fountain from whence *Spiritualism* has proceeded, and has now gone forth into the world.

Third—Standing as *Non-resistants* through the late terrible *Christian* war, or war of Christians.

Fourth—Living a clean *Celibate* or virgin life, in the midst of an adulterous generation—in a land of *rapes*.

Fifth—Having *all things in common*.

Sixth—Isolated from Church and State.

Seventh—A *rational*, or *scientific* system of Theology, which invites the investigation of all seekers after spiritual truth, or candid inquirers for a true Christian Religion.

F. W. EVANS,
Mount Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y.

Abolitionists and the War.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this morning you remark that "one looks about in vain upon the list of officers, and upon the muster-rolls of the rank and file, for any of the names that used to figure in the abolition gatherings. This is an indisputable fact."

With only a limited knowledge of the present condition of the families of the early and prominent abolitionists, a few moments' reflection enables me to recall the following names of prominent abolitionists who have had either sons, grandsons, or sons-in-law actively engaged in the military service of the country during the war. They have filled all ranks, from private to major-general. Most of them have been in fighting positions, or others of equal exposure, and I do not know that any of them ever flinched from duty or danger. I name

Arthur Tappan,	Jacob H. Eaton,
Lewis Tappan,	Samuel May, Jr.,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison,	Dr. H. I. Bowditch,
James G. Birney,	James Fenton, } colored.
William Jay,	Robert Purvis, } colored.
Gerritt Smith,	Fred. Douglas, } colored.
Henry Ward Beecher,	Joseph P. Thompson,
Joshua Leavitt,	S. S. Joselyn,
Salmon P. Chase,	Rev. Dr. Ides,
Dr. Abraham L. Cox,	Charles G. Finney,
Joseph W. Alden,	W. H. Burleigh,
Charles Jewett,	Charles Follen,
John Rankin, of Ohio,	Henry Wilson,
Samuel Fessenden,	Joshua R. Giddings,
Francis G. Shaw,	William Slade.
Leonard Brown,	

This list might be extended to any length, but it is not necessary for the present purpose. Perhaps your informant can furnish an equal list of names equally conspicuous, who had children, but none in the army. Perhaps further inquiries may show it to be "an indisputed fact," that no class of the community have furnished so large a proportion of men for the war as the abolitionists. J. L.

What Milk Is Not Made Of.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your "highly calcareous" milk correspondent astonishes us hereabout with his account of the lime (chalk?) to be found in milk, and of the way it gets there. "In the first place, then, good milk contains a considerable proportion of lime—a full table-spoonful to every gallon. The lime is decomposed by the roots of the grass, and enters into the composition of the latter, which thereby becomes luxuriant and flourishing." This is his account; does he not mean chalk? an element in milk well known in London. Chalk and cheese are also sometimes confounded by inexperienced persons. Your correspondent evidently has taken his milk from fountains as pure as those of London, and describes what he has seen and tasted.

There is no lime in milk. Chemists find less than one part in a thousand of phosphate of lime in milk, with nearly as much of each of the earths or elements, potash, soda, magnesia and iron. Calcareous soils are not good dairy districts; but, on the contrary, are distinguished for grain raising, while slates, shales and upland loams are the favorite dairy districts. The point is of little importance, except for the authority you seem to afford for mixing chalk with milk—at least "a spoonful to a gallon." We protest against it. The practice has just begun here, and the timid milkman blushes when, by accident, we get sight of the bottom of his can, where some of this lime (chalk) is in a state of imperfect solution. The innocent grass roots cannot convey lime to the grass stems, and from the stems to the lacteal organs of the cow in such proportions as your correspondent supposes.

Let this writer on Orange County go and spend a week in Oneida or Chautauque; see the shales where no limestone exists; drink the pure water there found, and then a cup of pure milk, looking carefully at the dregs as he drains it to his lips. He will find, to his amazement, that there is no lime or chalk in it.

AN OLD DAIRYMAN.

Correction.

No. 84 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial reference to one of my series of reprints, in the TIMES of this day, there is a typographical error which should be corrected. Instead of the title of "*State* Revolution in New-England," it should read the "*Late* Revolution in New-England."

JOSEPH SABIN.

The Great Hurricane in the Indian Seas.

The following is the letter from our Consul at the Society Islands concerning the hurricane there in February last, of which mention was the other day made in our Washington dispatches:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES AT TAHITI, SOCIETY ISLANDS, May 22, 1865.

To the Hon. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to report to you a fact of great importance to navigation, viz.: the work of a terrific hurricane that has visited the Society, Harvey and Palmerston Islands, and probably others of which I have not yet heard.

One of the islands of the so-called Palmerston group has been entirely washed away. Nothing but coral breakers remain, which, as they are only visible in perfectly calm weather, will be most dangerous to navigation. It was on this group that the bark *Julia Cobb*, of Bucksport, Me., was wrecked last November, when her crew was taken charge of by this Consulate.

The British brig *Annie Laurie*, Capt. DUNN, describes the calamity on the island as frightful in the extreme, and as the Captain is a trustworthy and experienced seaman, who has traded among the islands for many years, and is well acquainted with the natives, I asked him to give me some account thereof, that it might be used for the benefit of navigators, which he at once did, in terms as follows:

"The gale commenced on the 29th of January, when we were in lat. 19 20 South, long. 162 West, and continued till the morning of Feb. 1, when the wind suddenly changed from E. N. E. to S. S. E., and blew a terrific hurricane for two hours, driving the sea to a height of 40 or 50 feet above high water mark, and completely destroying everything within its range. The gale was accompanied by a furious rain storm. On visiting the islands, I found them in a most deplorable state. What the sea did not destroy the hurricane did. One of the Palmerston Islands is entirely washed away, there being now but six where there were seven. On the remaining six the destruction is complete. Every house is blown down or washed away. Fully one half the cocoanut trees are blown up by the roots, and the other half are stripped of foliage and fruits. The natives say they were not able to either stand or walk during the prevalence of the hurricane. The men joined hands and formed circles around the women and children, and in this manner crept about on their knees to avoid falling trees and houses. The islands appear as if fire had run over them. The German bark *Alster* was lost in the harbor of Apia, Navigator Isles, during the gale."

I have the honor also to report that we had to experience this gale at Tahiti. Large districts of cultivated land were overflowed, but though considerable damage was done, it was not of such frightful extent as at the Palmerston Islands. These were not of much geographical importance, but since the conversion of one of them into a hidden and dangerous breaker, I deemed it my duty to report the facts for the benefit of the department and navigation.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOSEPH VANDOR, U. S. Consul.

—There was quite a gathering of prominent railroad men in St. Louis a few days since. Among them was Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. CAMERON.

NEW STEAMSHIPS FOR THE SOUTHERN TRADE.

Description of the Steamships Linda, Shamrock, Atlanta, Flambeau, Cumberland and Augusta.

THE PROPOSED ROUTES OF SERVICE, &c.

Messrs. BENNER & BROWN, of Wall-street, will soon dispatch the steamship *Linda* for the ports of Appalachiola and Key West, Fla. She is well built, well equipped and handsomely furnished, and no pains or labor have been spared in fitting her out. Her builders, Messrs. HILL & GRINNELL, of Mystic, Conn., used the best materials in her construction, and her machinery, put in by the Reliance Machine Company, is considered to be of first quality, and works with ease.

The *Linda* is 171 feet long on deck, 26 feet breadth of beam, 17 feet depth of hold; has two decks; draws, when loaded, 10 feet of water, and is 450 tons burden, new measurement. The frame of this vessel is of white oak, chestnut, &c., and is fastened in a superior manner with copper and treenails. Her frames are 24 inches apart at centres, and her floors are filled in solid under engine and boiler.

Her motive power consists of one vertical direct-acting engine, having a cylinder of 27 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 2 feet 6 inches. The propeller is of cast iron, and 9 feet in diameter. A tubular boiler, without a blower, furnishes a sufficiency of steam to the engine, and her pumps, anchors, chains, &c., are of large size, and of the best makers. The rig of the *Linda* is that of a schooner.

THE STEAMSHIP SHAMROCK.

This steamer is owned by Messrs. C. C. & H. M. TABER & Co., of Pearl-street, who will soon place her upon a Southern route, where her capital accommodations for passengers, and ample facilities for carrying freight, will undoubtedly make for her a reputation second to few vessels of her class.

This exceedingly well-built steamer came from the hands of Mr. THOMAS STACK, Williamsburgh, who reports her dimensions as follows: Length on deck, 211 feet; breadth of beam, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches; draws 5 feet 6 inches of water when fully laden, and is 585 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of the best quality of white oak, chestnut and hacmetac, and is fastened in a superior manner with copper, iron and treenails; the floors are molded in the angles 12 inches, sided 7 and 8 inches, and her frames are spaced from centre to centre 26, 28 and 30 inches. Around these frames are put iron straps, double and diagonally laid, 3 by 7-16 inches, materially adding to her strength. Knees are under the main deck; the bottom plank is of oak, 3 inches thick; she has no bulkheads; the water-wheel guards extend fore and aft for full width; her bottom is coppered, and four gangways, two forward and two aft, are on her main deck. She is fitted with a vertical beam engine, constructed at the Fulton Iron Works, in this city, having a cylinder 45 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 11 feet. Her water-wheels are 28 feet in diameter and of iron. She is fully furnished with anchors, pumps, chains, boats, life-preservers, &c., and her engine department is also well cared for. Under her able commander, it is reasonable to presume that the *Shamrock* will soon become a popular and profitable vessel.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA.

The good ship *Atlanta* is up for Mobile by the American Coast Mail Steamship Company. She is of handsome model, is fast and very well built. Her length on deck is 208 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 25 feet 6 inches; has three decks, draws 17 feet of water when fully laden, and is 1,048 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of the very choicest quality of white oak, chestnut, &c., especial care being taken by her builder in their selection. Her fastenings are of copper and treenails, and this portion of the work is unusually well done; her floors are molded 13 inches, sided 10 inches, and her frames are 26 inches from centre to centre. The floors are filled in solid, and round her frame are double-laid iron straps, 4 by ½ inches, adding strength to the hull. The keel, keelsons and bottom plank, which latter is 3½ inches thick, are of white oak; six knees are under each beam in the two lower decks, and in the upper deck there are lodging knees abreast each hatch, and hanging knees every six feet. Her topsides are built in the hull, and the water-ways, which are on the two lower decks, are of white pine and scarped.

She has one vertical direct-acting engine, having one cylinder 44 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 8 inches stroke of piston. The propeller, which is of cast iron, is 12 feet in diameter. Her boiler, which is of the tubular description, is 16 feet long, 13 feet wide, is covered with felting, has 3,900 square feet of fire surface, and is located in the hold, a little abaft amidships.

She is supplied with a Woodward No. 5 independent steam fire and bilge pump; has bilge injections, anchors, chains, &c., of large size, and her chimney room is lined with iron.

Her accommodations for passengers are very great, and are certainly very comfortable. All other departments of the vessel have been looked to by a competent person, and are fitted up and supplied with every essential article necessary to make her a first-class passenger carrying-steamer.

THE STEAMSHIP FLAMBEAU.

Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FOX & Co. advertise this steamer for Mobile. She was built in New-York by Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKS, and is esteemed a first-class vessel, both in regard to construction and equipment.

She is 185 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 18 feet depth of hold, draws 10 feet 6 inches of water when fully cargo and passenger laden, has two decks, and is 791 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of white oak, chestnut and cedar, and fastened in an excellent manner with copper and treenails; the floors are molded 14 inches, sided 8 inches, and are spaced 30 inches from centre to centre; around these frames are double and diagonally laid iron straps, 4 by ½ inches, which adds very materially to the general strength of the hull. Her bottom is coppered, her rig is that of a brigantine, and she is fitted with two water-tight bulkheads. She is fitted with a vertical beam engine, having one cylinder 50 inches in diameter, with a stroke of piston of 5 feet. The propeller, which is of iron, is 10 feet in diameter. Steam is generated from two tubular boilers, located in holds, and they do not use blowers to their furnaces.

In an independent steam fire and bilge pump, anchors, chains, boats, bilge injections, bottom valves, and all else necessary in a large steamer's equipment, this vessel is furnished, and of a quality that is very superior. Her accommodations for passengers are neat and comfortable, and the officers of the vessel are alike noted for their politeness and disposition to please all that may favor them with their company hence to Mobile. The machinery of this vessel was constructed by Messrs. HENRY ESLER & Co., Brooklyn.

THE STEAMSHIP CUMBERLAND.

This iron steamer will soon leave for Charleston, S. C., dispatched by the American Coast Mail Steamship Company. She is very well constructed, and is equipped in a first-class manner. Her length on deck is 230 feet, her breadth 26 feet, hold 13 feet, draught of water 10 feet, and 763 tons burden, old measurement. Her frame is of wrought-iron plates, five-eighths of an inch in thickness and fastened with rivets three-fourths of an inch in diameter, placed every three inches. The floors are molded 4½ inches, sided one-half inch, and the frames are 20 inches apart at centres. Wrought-iron plate stringers are on the decks, adding additional strength to the vessel. Two oscillating engines, having cylinders 60 inches in diameter, with 5 feet 6 inches stroke of piston, supply the motive power. Her water-wheels are of iron, and 28 feet in diameter. Two tubular boilers, with water bottoms, generate a sufficiency of steam, without the use of blowers. Her bunkers are of iron, and she is fitted with five water-tight athwart-ship bulkheads.

The cabins and state-rooms of the *Cumberland* are very tastefully furnished, and her departments are all well arranged and presided over by competent persons.

THE STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA.

This vessel is of beautiful model and will soon be placed on the route hence to Savannah, by a prominent mercantile firm of this city.

She is 192 feet in length, 35 feet breadth of beam, 22 feet 6 inches depth of hold, will draw, when cargo-laden, about 14 feet of water, and is 1,100 tons burden, old measurement. She has a promenade deck which runs from aft to the fore hatch. The materials used in her construction are of superior quality; the keels, keelsons, bottom planks, ceiling, and the greater part of the framework are of white oak, and fastened with copper, iron, &c., and all the outboard planking secured with treenails, wedged at each end. The ceiling commences outside of the bilge keelsons, extending to the upper deck, where it is 4 inches thick; it is scarped throughout, and edge-bolted at intervals of 5 feet throughout the vessel. Clamps, and water-ways, with thick strakes, cover the ceiling, crossing it at different angles, adding very materially to the strength of the ship. The floors are molded 14 inches, sided 12 inches, and the frames are 26 inches apart at centres. All the decks are of white pine, 3 by 6 inches, and fastened with galvanized iron spikes. Lodge, lap and hanging knees are to each beam, very securely fastened, and the clamps, which are 4½ inches thick, cross the ceiling. The lower beams are 12 inches square, the main deck beams 11 by 12 inches, and the upper beams 8 by 8 inches; the beams in the hatchways are of white oak, the remainder chestnut. Her motive power consists of a vertical direct-acting engine, having two cylinders 40 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 3 feet 4 inches. Her boiler is of the tubular description, and, it is said, will make a sufficiency of steam with natural draft.

Her accommodations for passengers will be elegantly furnished, and her equipment in every department, we are assured, will be complete, and in every way satisfactory. Her hull was built by C. S. BUSHNELL, of Fairhaven, Conn., after a model by S. H. POOKE, and under the superintendence of Capt. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, of Mystic, Conn. The machinery was constructed by the Mystic Iron Works.

THE MUMFORD FRAUDS.

Examination of Messrs. Augustus W. Greenleaf and Cornelius Ward Before Justice Dowling—Mumford Remanded to the Tombs.

The hearing in the case of Mr. CORNELIUS WARD, for Messrs. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., against PETER R. MUMFORD, for defrauding that firm of $28,200 by drawing his check for that sum on the Mechanics' Bank when he had no sufficient deposits therein, was resumed yesterday morning in the Private Trial Chamber at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING. Messrs. MILLIKEN and JENKINS appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. RODMAN and SOMMERS for MUMFORD.

In opening the proceedings Mr. RODMAN said that the supplementary affidavit of Mr. CORNELIUS WARD, which was published in yesterday morning's TIMES, ought to be stricken out, as it had been made, contrary to usage, subsequent to the service and return of the warrant for MUMFORD's arrest; but Justice DOWLING cut short discussion by saying that the affidavit had been made solely to test the question of the sufficiency of the writ to hold the prisoner, and that, to rid the court of debate he would commence the examination anew. Thereupon counsel called to the witness stand

MR. AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF,

and that gentleman gave testimony, in a plain, straightforward statement, as follows:

I am a broker at 44 Exchange-place; the firm is Greenleaf, Norris & Co.; John G. Norris, Benson Van Vliet and Nelson F. Davis are my partners; I know Peter R. Mumford, who is present; it is a long time since I have seen him till this transaction; he told me, on 14th of August, that he was Mr. Mumford; his office is in Exchange-place; I saw a person, who is now present, and who said he was a clerk for Mr. Mumford, at the office on Monday; Edward C. Dillingham, now here, is the person; I saw a person in conversation with Mr. Dillingham whom I understood to be a Mr. Mumford, nephew of Peter R. Mumford; I went several times that day to the office; had an interview with Mr. Mumford at about 1 o'clock, at his office; I asked him what he had to say; he said that he had lost a great deal of money in the street, and had failed, and would make a statement of his affairs; don't think that I can state positively the other expressions he used; the object of my conversation with him was to ascertain what he had done with the money.

Counsel for prosecution—"What money? State the transaction. We want an account."

Mr. Greenleaf—Our firm had received a check for $28,200; the check here shown is the one, and was given in payment for $20,000 worth of gold which belonged to us; the check was not paid, and has not been paid since; it was with reference to this transaction that the conversation took place in the interview of Monday; I remarked to him that if he were an honest man he would show his hand; an honest man, I added, would have no hesitation in showing what had become of any money that he might have lost, and that if he had suffered losses in business he should say so; if he had returned trust funds used he ought to acknowledge it; that he had no business to use my money to pay other people's debts; that I had never known him, or done business with him; in answer to that he said that I did know him, and then I remembered that I had lent him money in former years; he said he was sick, and repeated the statement that he had lost a great deal of money in the street, giving the impression that there was the place to look for it; I think that I had but one interview with him on the 14th inst.; I have had one since, on the day when he was arrested, before the arrest; I asked him how he was getting on; he said he was at work on his books, but had to wait for the Mechanics' Bank to write up his pass-book; that checks had not come in, and that the books at the bank had to wait for them; I then said to him: "Do you mean to tell me that there is money in the bank [illegible]?" he said: "No; the account is overdrawn;" I think that was all; I have had no other interview with him.

Q.—State if you know, of your own knowledge, anything respecting what funds he had on Saturday, and where they were. A.—He deposited a large amount in the Tradesmen's Bank; I knew it was not where he kept a regular account; the amount was over $100,000; several creditors of Mumford were present at the time of my interview with Mumford in his office on Monday; I had asked him one or two questions before the others came in; after that his statements were made in the presence of the other creditors; it was a very small room; I supposed that the statements were made to the creditors present generally; his counsel were present—Messrs Rodman and Sommers; Mr. Rodman advised him not to say much in his then present state of excitement; Mr. Cornelius Ward is head clerk in our office; the porter in our office, Wm. F. Dickinson, attended to the delivery of the gold certificates in question at Mumford's office; I do not know who received his check; I did not see the check on Saturday; Dickinson took the check to the bank; Mr. Ward was not in the office all day on Saturday; it was his business to attend to the deliveries and receipts of gold and stock; when stocks or gold came in it was his business to see that they were correct, and to give, or cause to be given, a check in payment; it was also his business to send out stocks or gold to be delivered by the porter or clerks; he had many other duties to perform; I do not know how this particular check was presented at the bank; Mr. Mumford had deposited a large sum of money at the Tradesmen's Bank; I knew it from the statements of the President and Cashier; I saw a check on the City Bank for $14,000, drawn by Messrs. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., payable to the order of P. R. Mumford and indorsed by him, which the Paying Teller of the City Bank told me came in the exchanges from the Tradesmen's Bank; the check was certified; another check, for $26,000, I saw at the same time, drawn and indorsed by the same persons, that came in the exchanges from the Mechanics' Bank; both checks were dated Aug. 12, 1865; I have also seen checks to a large amount drawn by Mumford on the Tradesmen's Bank the same day; the President of the Tradesmen's Bank and the Cashier told me that Mumford had kept a small account there for a long time, and that this large deposit was an unusual thing; he had an account there with his brother, D. A. Mumford, and had been known there for twenty years; so far as I know, he kept his regular account at the Mechanics' Bank; his checks to the brokers on the 12th were on that bank; the Cashier told me that he had kept his account there for some time; his transactions there had been quite large; Mr. Mumford has never, to my knowledge, made a statement of his affairs.

Q.—Was it not understood on Monday by yourself and other creditors and Mr. Mumford that a statement should be prepared by Wednesday, if possible, and a proposition made for an amicable settlement? A.—No such promise was made in my presence; I was not a party at that time to any agreement; I have stated all that took place on Wednesday.

Q.—You state that the checks to other brokers on Saturday were drawn on the Mechanics' Bank. Who were those brokers? A.—Albert Spyer, McKim Brothers, Schaeffer Brothers, Wilmerding, Cornwell & Heckner, A. L. Seyton & Co., C. Harvier, and one or two others; the total amount of the checks was more than $126,000; Mumford's indebtedness grew out of losses on the sale of gold; I have not heard any of the creditors say what amount Mumford owed them.

Mr. Cornelius Ward, head clerk for Messrs. Greenleaf, Norris & Co., was sworn, but on motion of the counsel for the defence, the further hearing in the case was adjourned to Wednesday, Aug. 30, at 10 A. M., and Mumford, having been unable to find bail in the requisite $30,000, was remanded to one of the prisoners' rooms in the better part of the Tombs.

Mumford has long been known and highly esteemed in Wall-street circles, and has been regarded as a man of wealth. He had an office at No. 42 Exchange-place, and dwelt on a beautiful estate at Bay Side, near Flushing, L. I., where he is one of the trustees of an Episcopal Church. His family consists of a wife and child. It is said, by outside counsel, that the worst that the prosecution can do is to convict him of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which may be a term in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

Naval Intelligence.

—The naval apprentice school-ship *Savannah*, has been put in commission, and will sail in a few hours for Annapolis, Md. The following is a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, E. S. MATTHEWS; Lieutenants, E. A. Walker, Theo. F. Kane, Morea Forrest, J. O'Kane: Paymaster, Casper Schenck; Acting Master, J. A. Roderick; Boatswain, A. Milne; Gunner, John G. Foster; Acting Carpenter, Josiah B. Crowell.

—The *North Carolina* is being rapidly dismantled preparatory to transformation into an ordnance vessel. The recruits on board are being transferred at the rate of about 100 per day, and before the 1st of September she will be ready to go out of commission. The *Vermont* will be the receiving ship in this station, and Paymaster HASSLER will be in charge. Paymasters RUSSELL and BURNETT will close up the business of the *North Carolina*, which will require their attention until the first of November. A large host of friends will regret that these two gentlemen will relinquish a post at which they have so faithfully and arduously labored for many months past. Their performance of the responsible duties devolving upon them has been accomplished with entire satisfaction to all concerned, and they will not leave without many regrets.

—Progress is being made in the new saluting battery at the cob-dock. It will soon be in order for service.

—The *Rhode Island* is coaled, ready for service. It is rumored that she will be sold at auction in a few weeks.

SHIP-BUILDING ITEMS.

Ship-building at this port is at present quite dull, but there are symptoms manifested that it will not be long before it will be the reverse. JOHN INGLIS & SON are laying the keel of a new steamer for the People's Line of boats. She will be 360 feet in length, 46 feet

beam of hull, 80 feet over all, and 10 feet depth of hold. She is to have new and powerful engines.

They are also getting out a new boat to replace the *Eastern Queen* on the Boston and Maine route. She will be a fine vessel of 240 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. GEORGE W. QUINTARD, of the Morgan Iron Works, will put in a beam engine, with a 56-inch cylinder and 11 feet stroke of piston.

WESTERVELT & SON have two very fine sidewheel steamers on the stocks, the *Niagara* and *Saratoga*, intended for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, and to ply between this port and Richmond, Va. These vessels are each 220 feet in length, 33 feet beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. The *Saratoga* will be ready for launching in about three weeks, and the *Niagara* in a fortnight afterward.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST AMERICAN STEAMER FOR EUROPE SINCE 1861.

This afternoon the U. S. M. steamer *Circassian*, Capt. ED. CAVENDY, sails for Southampton via Bremen from Pier No. 30 North River, and is the first American passenger steamer to cross the Atlantic Ocean since 1861. The event argues well for the spirit of enterprise of her owners, Messrs. LEARY, and the promise of what will be done in this trade in a few months hence. No doubt her departure will be witnessed by a large concourse of people.

The boilers and machinery of the steamer *Quaker City*, Capt. W. H. WEST, late commanding the U. S. S. *Massachusetts*, were inspected yesterday by the Government Inspectors, and she will sail in the line for Charleston, S. C., on Wednesday next. She is in splendid order.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Return of Gen. Hooker—Gen. Sickles at Boston—Rumor About Gen. Butler—Mr. Shelly's Case—Whereabouts of Supervisor Cheshire—Vice-President Stephens.

Major-Gen. HOOKER, who has recently made a partial tour of the Department of the East, has returned to the city, and relieved Major-Gen. PECK, who had command during his absence.

Gen. D. E. SICKLES, whose headquarters are at Boston, is rapidly mustering out of service the remaining Massachusetts regiments. He is having prepared a document for Gov. ANDREW, which will show in detail the date of entrance into the service of every regiment and man; the date of mustering out, the times of payment, and amounts paid.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, who is now here on private business, will not be permitted to resign until after the meeting of Congress. It is rumored that in case Congress modifies the law pertaining to the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular service, Gen. BUTLER may receive such a commission.

Mr. SHELLY, the *Tribune* correspondent from New-Orleans, has reported to Provost-Marshal DODGE. It is very doubtful if his case is brought before any tribunal, as, although he had no commission, he did act under orders from the War Department, and his acts were approved and paid for at headquarters. There has quite likely been some irregularity in the matter, but Mr. SHELLY has not apparently violated any law or order.

Supervisor CHESHIRE, of Brooklyn, was sent, as we surmised, to Fort Warren. His health is said to be unimpaired, and he will doubtless find the ample accommodations of the fort more agreeable than would have been the cramped cells of the Penitentiary at Albany.

Vice-President STEPHENS, of the defunct Confederacy, is allowed more liberty than at first. He now walks about the fort all day, or can do so, and is permitted to go upon the ramparts. Correspondence with him is permitted, under certain regulations.

BILLIARDS.

The Match for the Connecticut Championship—Hubbell Still Holds the Cue.

Just one year ago the first State Billiard Tournament was held in Connecticut; and on that occasion Mr. GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, a fine amateur billiard-player, succeeded in vanquishing all competitors, and was awarded the champion's cue. Since that event Mr. HUBBELL has been called on four times to prove his right of title, and on each occasion has vindicated himself handsomely. His first challenge was from M. WOOLAHAN, an excellent professional player. This match was played on the 17th of September last. G. W. HUNT, Esq., the Superintendent of the Housatonic Railroad, was the next to suffer defeat at HUBBELL'S hands; their match came off on the 21st of February last. Mr. M. H. HEWINS, another professional, then challenged him, and the game was set for May last; but HEWINS being ill when the time came around, he forfeited. HUBBELL was next challenged by RALPH BENJAMIN, of Bridgeport, one of the veteran professors of the science of billiards. In fact some fifteen or eighteen years ago BENJAMIN was considered one of the best players in the country. He will be remembered by the older billiard community, as a contestant of MICHAEL PHELAN, in a match at the French carom game, which was played in Philadelphia, on the 30th of December, 1859. On that occasion PHELAN gave him the odds of three points in sixteen, and won nine games out of eleven, taking the purse of $2,000. Since that time BENJAMIN has been engaged in the business in New-York, San Francisco, Virginia City and at Bridgeport, at which latter city he now keeps rooms. He declined entering the Tournament; but when it appeared that no other person in the State could vanquish HUBBELL, he determined that the cue should come to Bridgeport; thus he challenged the champion, and the game was played at Allyn Hall, in the City of Hartford, on Wednesday evening last.

Hartford is considered a real billiard city, as the announcement of public playing is sure to bring together a large audience. However, on this occasion the assemblage was unprecedented. Besides the home population, there were large delegations from Bridgeport, New Haven, Meriden, Berlin, Springfield and the surrounding country for miles, and in the dress circle nearly half the seats were occupied by ladies.

The game was one thousand points up—caroms—with 2⅜-inch balls, and governed by the established rules. At the appointed time these terms were stated, and the game commenced by BENJAMIN winning the lead. It was readily observable that HUBBELL was suffering from indisposition, and this fact, added to the well-known fatiguing propensities of his veteran opponent, gave the champion a more than usually careworn expression. BENJAMIN was the first to score, finishing the second innings with a run of 31. HUBBELL recovered this on his eighth innings, which closed with the score standing H. 55, B. 47; but the latter soon began to gain an advantage, and as H. usually left the balls favorably for him, he gradually made a gap of 125 points. In fact, during the first 700, B. was in the vicinity of 100 points ahead. At this last-mentioned stage, H. had in a measure recovered his nerve, and when in his 120th innings his score showed a majority of 5, the applause was deafening. Still the old man was not to be summarily shaken off, audibly remarking, "This game is not won yet," and making strenuous efforts to regain his lost ground. This he partially accomplished, when H. seemed to recover something of his usual spirit, and after this it was all up with BENJAMIN. He was winner, with just 44 points to spare.

Of course the greater portion of the audience were Hartford people and the friends of the champion—thus on several occasions they gave marked expressions of partisanship; a request, however, that this feeling would be abated was promptly responded to on all sides, although from first to last, the game was one of the slowest ever witnessed. A member of the Hartford press remarked that BENJAMIN was "slower than molasses in Winter;" yet the excitement continued even more intense than any game we ever witnessed, not even excepting the great PHELAN and SEEREITER match at Detroit in 1859. When it is remembered that there was no money consideration, but purely the post of honor depending, this fact may be considered as remarkable.

THE SCORE.

HUBBELL—0, 0, 11, 8, 3, 0, 5, 28, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 7, 0, 3, 0, 3, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 4, 8, 2, 7, 0, 0, 1, 0, 21, 0, 2, 15, 11, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 5, 2, 2, 3, 11, 21, 1, 10, 3, 1, 4, 3, 5, 0, 3, 3, 11, 12, 0, 8, 4, 2, 3, 11, 0, 4, 0, 3, 2, 6, 1, 41, 3, 3, 4, 58, 0, 0, 9, 2, 3, 0, 0, 28, 4, 0, 0, 2, 3, 4, 0, 0, 0, 17, 11, 3, 0, 8, 0, 0, 38, 7, 7, 22, 3, 6, 4, 4, 0, 0, 29, 3, 3, 22, 15, 5, 40, 3, 14, 6, 0, 10, 0, 0, 14, 6, 6, 0, 3, 36, 13, 0, 2, 0, 2, 14, 26, 22, 4, 12, 20, 7, 3, 8, 0, 5, 1, 3, 4, 0, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 23, 2, 8, 3. Total, 1,001.

BENJAMIN—0, 31, 0, 5, 0, 0, 9, 2, 0, 1, 8, 0, 2, 0, 19, 0, 11, 9, 18, 20, 3, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 9, 2, 25, 8, 0, 2, 2, 3, 0, 8, 4, 6, 11, 17, 22, 2, 3, 2, 2, 8, 0, 12, 6, 0, 9, 1, 0, 2, 13, 0, 1, 7, 0, 14, 2, 0, 2, 19, 9, 3, 0, 2, 6, 2, 7, 0, 20, 0, 0, 11, 9, 16, 3, 3, 12, 0, 31, 5, 3, 0, 0, 3, 0, 14, 3, 0, 8, 11, 3, 4, 17, 3, 12, 5, 3, 6, 3, 2, 6, 2, 4, 2, 0, 6, 5, 6, 8, 2, 3, 0, 17, 13, 2, 33, 10, 14, 0, 4, 10, 0, 14, 0, 6, 18, 23, 10, 0, 5, 9, 2, 7, 10, 8, 0, 12, 1, 0, 6, 5, 5, 2, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 11, 0, 20, 0, 0. Total, 956.

SUMMARY.

For the Championship of Connecticut, at Allyn Hall, Hartford, on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1865, GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, champion, and RALPH BENJAMIN; one thousand points up, caroms, with 2⅜-inches balls, on a Phelan & Collender four-pocket standard table, according to the established rules.

GRAND SCORE—HUBBELL, 1,001; BENJAMIN, 956. Innings—HUBBELL, 163; BENJAMIN, 162. Average—HUBBELL, 6-23; BENJAMIN, 5-146. Highest runs—HUBBELL, 58; BENJAMIN, 33. Time—6 hours 6 minutes. Umpire for HUBBELL, M. WOOLAHAN, of Hartford; for BENJAMIN, WM. J. KENNEFICK, of Bridgeport. Referee, MICHAEL PHELAN, of New-York.

As far as could be heard from, it was understood that no person has a desire to challenge Mr. HUBBELL at the present time. Thus the chances are that he will now be allowed to repose on his well-earned laurels.

THE AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The seventh match for the American championship will be played in the City of Rochester, N. Y., one week from Thursday evening next, Sept. 7. The contestants are the present champion, LOUIS FOX, of Rochester, and JOHN DEERY, of Washington, D. C. Thus far the affair has created scarcely a ripple in billiard circles; but as DEERY has hosts of friends, who have made up their minds that he will win the golden cue, possibly the Western New-Yorkers will have ample opportunity for investment.

COMMITTEE TO REVISE AND CREATE BY-LAWS.

PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati, President of the A. B. C., has appointed LOUIS FOX, of Rochester, N. Y., VICTOR ESTEPHE, of Philadelphia, and GERSHOM B. HUBBELL, of Hartford, the committee authorized at the last meeting of the Congress to revise and create by-laws, etc. The committee will meet at Rochester, on Wednesday, Sept. 6.

STATE OF MAINE TOURNAMENT.

This affair will commence at Augusta, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 4. It is expected there will be about eight contestants.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE WHITE STAR UNION.—The first anniversary meeting of the "White Star Union," an association comprising the officers of GEARY'S old division, will be held in the City of Philadelphia on the 2d day of September next. The precise hour, and the hall of session, will be duly announced in the papers of that city. This association, designed to "perpetuate the ties of friendship formed during service in the field," now has enrolled a membership of about 500. It is expected that nearly all former officers of that division will be enrolled on its books. It is also proposed to compile a record book, containing the name and history of every officer of the division who has lost his life in the service. There will doubtless be a large attendance of members and their friends at this anniversary meeting, at which Major-Gen. GEARY, the first President, will preside. The Vice-Presidents for the first year are: Brig.-Gen. H. A. BARNUM, of New-York; Brig.-Gen. A. PARDEE, of Pennsylvania; Col. E. FONRATT, of New-Jersey; Lieut.-Col. J. K. MITCHELL, of Ohio. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. W. F. FORBES, A. A. G., of New-York City. Chairman of Executive Committee, Brig.-Gen. P. H. JONES, of New-York.

FRONTIER MISSION AND PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Rev. THEODORE SCHNITZLER, a missionary on the North-Western Frontier, and of the Fox River Christian Mission, Brown County, Wisconsin, is in this city to solicit aid for that mission and for the Andrew Johnson Protestant Orphan Asylum for deceased soldiers' children. He will speak in aid of these causes to the German Young Men's Christian Association, Monday evening, August 21, at 8 o'clock; Tuesday evening, at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, admission 25 cents; Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the German Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Montgomery streets.

AQUATIC.—This afternoon a six-oared boat-race will come off between the members of the Atalanta and Columbia boat clubs, of this city. The course will be from a stake-boat anchored off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, up the Hudson to Day's Point, and return, making a distance three of miles. Both boats will be rowed by amateurs. The start will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. The contending boats are "outriggers," and named respectively after their clubs, the *Atalanta* and *Columbia*.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.—Mr. R. A. SMITH, patentee of a street-sweeping machine, has commenced a suit against the city for infringement of his patent. Mr. W. H. DEVOE, one of the street-cleaning contractors, is made a party to the suit. It is alleged that DEVOE, who cleaned Broadway by special contract with the City Inspector, used a machine infringing on SMITH'S patent. The damages are laid at $250,000. Judge WHITING has been retained as counsel by SMITH.

CHARGES AGAINST CITY OFFICIALS.—The statement in one of the morning papers that copies of certain charges made before the Governor against the Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Counsel, had been sent to these individuals is untrue, no such documents having been received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROBBING A SEAMAN.—A seaman, named ALEXANDER THOMPSON, made complaint to the Police, on Thursday night, that he had been relieved of $270 at the house of Mrs. SARAH KELLY, in Hudson-avenue, where, the night previous, he had obtained board at the rate of $6 per week, which he paid in advance. The sailor became somewhat jolly and treated everybody, and at last, becoming tired, fell asleep. When he awoke he found himself on the sidewalk, and all his money gone. Mrs. KELLY was arrested, and a portion of the money was found under the carpet in the room where she had placed it for safe-keeping, fearing that THOMPSON might lose it. About half the money being refunded, the sailor was satisfied, and refused to make a complaint. The case was consequently dismissed by the Justice.

PICKPOCKETS ON THE CARS.—A gentleman who visited Leffert's Park on Thursday had his pockets picked of $90 while returning to the city on one of the Myrtle-avenue cars. Another gentleman, in the employment of the Dekalb-avenue Railway Company, was relieved of $55 yesterday while riding in the cars. One of the conductors of the same line, while looking over his money when near Leffert's Park, was relieved of it by some fellow who grabbed it out of his hands and was speedily out of sight. The conductor lost about $4 by the operation.

WATCH ROBBERY.—JAMES MOORE and BERNARD WILEY, charged with robbing THOMAS BIRD of a watch near Litchfield's Woods some time since, were brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and committed to await the action of the grand jury.

NEW-JERSEY.

A GIRL SEVEN YEARS OF AGE ABDUCTED TO NEW-YORK.—Yesterday afternoon, a man 30 years of age, giving his name as J. K. BARKER, and who claims to be a naval officer, was brought to the Police-station in Jersey City, on a charge of having abducted a child named MARY E. KENNEY, 7 years of age, from her home at the foot of Bergen Hill, near Christs' farm, and attempted to outrage her person. It is alleged that the accused decoyed the little girl from the vicinity of her home on Thursday afternoon, and induced her to accompany him to the house No. 104 Leonard-street, New-York, where he had hired, a night or two previous, a furnished apartment. Here he gave the child some beer and wine to drink, which had the effect of partially stupefying her, after which he attempted to outrage her person, but the girl screamed when she discovered the nature of his intention, and REEVES, the keeper of the house, went up stairs to ascertain the cause. BARKER met him at the door and quieted his apprehensions with a plausible story that the child was his cousin and wanted to go home; but as she lived in the country, he could not take her there until the following day. This quieted REEVES' suspicions, and he withdrew. The villain then renewed his attempt upon the girl, when she again raised an outcry, and REEVES at once called in Officer BARRETT, of the Sixth Precinct, who proceeded to the room and demanded to see the child. Upon seeing the officer, she at once disclosed the facts, when BARKER was taken into custody and was locked up for the night. Ascertaining from the child that she had been abducted from near Hoboken, officers were sent over yesterday to make inquiries, and, her story proving correct, the prisoner was brought to Jersey City and committed for examination.

ROBBERY AT A HOTEL.—Madame DE VILIERS, a music teacher, residing in New-York, arrived in Jersey City by a late train on Thursday evening, and stopped at Taylor's Hotel over night. When about to depart, yesterday morning, she discovered that her room had been entered and a costly plaid cloak, trimmed with black velvet, had been stolen therefrom. A search-warrant was obtained, and the servants' rooms were examined, but without finding the missing garment.

FATAL KEROSENE ACCIDENT.—Mrs. MALVINA WAYNE died yesterday morning, at her residence in Beacon-avenue, Hudson City, from the effects of burns, caused by the accidental upsetting of a kerosene lamp on Tuesday night. Her mother and sister were also severely burned, in trying to save her life. Mrs. WAYNE leaves two small children, who were dependent upon her for support.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Two young men, giving their names as HENRY SHEALS and JOHN RODGERS, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon by Officers JORDAN and LEE, charged with attempting to pass a $10 counterfeit bill of the Thompson Bank, Connecticut, at several business places. Five of the counterfeits were found in their possession. They were committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—The house of J. L. GEER, Palisade-avenue, South Bergen, was entered on Thursday night while the family were absent in the country, and thoroughly ransacked. Silver ware and wearing apparel are missing, but to what amount is not known.

LAW REPORTS.

Internal Revenue Law and the Policy of Dealers.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

United States vs. G. W. Van Vorst.—The defendant was arrested on a charge of violating the Internal Revenue law by not taking out a license and filing a bond in $1,000 for his business as policy dealer.

Mr. S. S. Cox appeared for the defendant. He argued that the law recognised a difference between ticket-sellers and policy dealers, and that the latter were not required to provide themselves with a license.

Mr. Joseph Bell, for the United States, claimed that the principal, or dealer, was as much bound by the provisions of the act as the mere seller of the tickets, and that a policy-dealer and lottery-dealer were one and the same thing.

The commissioner reserved his decision.

COUNTERFEITING CASE.

Judson C. Prero was arraigned on a charge of passing counterfeit postal currency. When arrested a bundle containing a large quantity of the worthless stuff was found on him. He was committed for examination.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 18.

By Justice Sutherland.

George Chapman vs. Lyman Elmore; motion granted with $10 costs. Samuel B. Ashley vs. Nathaniel M. Terry *et al.*; motion denied without costs. Harriet Cox vs. Charles H. Cox; referred back for further evidence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Justice Barbour.

Isabella J. Dickson vs. Erwin A. Hussey; motion granted. G Wilson vs. J. Newton; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 18, 1865.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	106⅛	20	N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅛
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106½	100	do.........b30	90
15,000	do.	106⅜	100	do.........s30	89⅞
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	106	800	do.	89¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅜	100	do.........s30	89½
			300	do.....2d call	90
2,000	do.	104⅝	100	do.	90⅛
61,000	U.S. 5s,10-40s..R. ex-int	93	100	Erie Railway	81
			800	do.	80⅞
22,000	Tr. Notes,7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅛	1200	do.	80½
			100	do.........s30	80¼
6,500	do.	99¼	100	do.........s30	80
113,000	do. Third Ser.	99½	20	do.....2d call	82
5,000	Tenn. 6s	72½	400	do.	81⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	100	do.	81¼
1,000	do.	70¼	126	N. J. Cen. R.	135
1,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	112	200	Reading R.	101⅛
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	109	400	do.........s30	101½
1,000	Chi. & R. I. R. Bs	100½	200	do.	101⅝
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96	1000	do.	101¾
2,500	do.	95	200	do.........s10	101¾
4,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73	50	Mich. Cen. R.	105
10	Ninth Nat. Bank	100	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	61⅛
100	Canton Co.	38	500	do.	61⅝
20	Penn. Coal Co.	150	100	do.........s30	61¼
200	Cum. Coal Pr....s30	39	400	Cleve. & Pitts...s30	65½
400	American Coal	63	1800	do.	65⅜
10	West. U. Teleg'h	73	400	Chic. & N. W.	26¾
100	At. Mail S. Co	130	50	do.	27
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	105	250	do.........b30	27
100	Chi., Bur. & Q.	112	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	60
100	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	39	700	do.	59¾
300	do.	38½	200	Cleve. & Tol. ...s5	97
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	93¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R.	106½	200	Reading R.	102⅛
6,000	do.	106⅜	100	do.....2d call	102⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106⅛	200	do.	102½
4,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅝	206	Mich. S. & N. I.	61⅝
7,000	Missouri 6s	70	200	do.	61⅞
3,000	Amer. Gold	143	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅞
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	39¼	50	do.	122
50	At. Mail S. Co.	135	200	do.........b30	122½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	90¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	27¼
200	Erie R.	81½	100	do.	27
100	do.....2d call	81⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
100	Hud. Riv. R.	107¾	100	do.	94¼
100	do.........s30	107¼	100	Chic. & R. I.	105¼
100	do..2d call.b10	107¾	100	do.........s30	104½
400	Cleve. & Tol.	98			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	23½	400	Reading R.	102¼
20,000	do.	23⅝	600	do.........s15	102
200	Erie Rail..x-d	81⅝	200	do.........s3	102
200	do.........c	81⅝	400	do.........c	102¼
500	do.........s3	81⅝	1800	Cleve. & Pitts.	66
600	do.........b3	81⅝	100	do.........s3	66
500	do.........c	81¾	200	Cleve. & Tol....b10	98
400	do.	81¾	200	Chic. & R. I....c	104¾
100	Hudson Riv. R.	107⅞	100	do.	104¾
500	do.........b3	108	200	Chic. & N. W....c	27
100	do.........b5	108	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr...c	59¾
200	do.	108	400	do.	59¾
100	do.........b15	108¼	100	do.........s3	59¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	61⅞	100	do.........c	59⅝
100	do.........c	61⅞	100	do.........s3	60
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94	100	Cum. Coal Co.	39¼
100	do.........s3	93⅞	200	do.........s3	39¼
200	do.........s3	93½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	23⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I...s3	62
100	Erie R. x-d...s3	82	100	do.	62¼
500	do.........b3	82	500	do.........s3	62⅜
400	do.	82	400	do.	62⅜
200	do.	82¼	100	do.........b3	62⅜
300	do.........s3	82¼	100	do.........b4	62⅝
200	do.	82¼	600	Cleve. & Pitts.	66⅜
300	Hud. Riv. R....b3	108⅝	200	do.	66⅜
200	Reading R.	102⅛	600	do.........s3	66⅝
600	do.	102⅝	100	Chi. & R. I.	105⅝
500	do.	102⅝	100	do.........b3	105⅛
100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...s3	60⅛	200	Chi. & N. W.	27
600	do.........s3	60⅛	100	Cum. Coal	39¼

FRIDAY, Aug. 18—P. M.

The leading drawers on London for Saturday's mail advanced their rates to-day to 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent., which, being so close on the point at which it pays to ship Gold, caused the Gold Room to advance 1@1½ ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales, in anticipation of a moderate export demand next week. It is also said that a considerable fresh *short* interest has been made since Monday afternoon, when the Gold check forgeries were first discovered, on the calculation that the loans on genuine Gold Checks would be extensively called in, and the Gold itself forced on the market. The advancing tendency in Foreign Exchange, however, and the circumstance that no important sales are supposed to have been made from the Treasury Office since about Wednesday of last week, have kept the market comparatively steady through the week, between 140¾@142¾ ₱ cent., until this afternoon, when the price went up to 143½ ₱ cent. on the stiffness of Exchange.

There is a comparatively quiet state of affairs in the Money market to-day; another twenty-four hours having passed over without any *new* sensation. The Street was also freer from fresh rumors than yesterday, and a considerable amount of Money was let loose to the Brokers of good credit and ample collateral, which it was difficult to come at on any terms for a day or two after the Ketchum failure. The rate on demand is in few or no instances below 7 ₱ cent., at which there is a sufficient supply to stay the further forced sales of the Railways at the Stock Exchange. But, on the other hand, we have reason to suppose that a good many parties, though by no means the majority of operators, are acting on their distrust of the recovery in the market, and are selling *short* of the leading New-York and Western Railways. The market was less active in this department to-day than yesterday, and Stocks are not pressed for cash.

The firmness in Government Securities has been marked throughout the week, and to-day was quite prominent both at the Stock Exchange Board and with the large money dealers on Wall-street. The United States 5-20s are in demand at 106@106¼ ₱ cent., and 6s of 1881 at 106⅞ ₱ cent. The 7-30 ₱ cents have advanced ⅜@½ ₱ cent., and are in large demand at the counters of the houses prominent in the purchase and sale of Government funds. It may be that the payment of the 15th August Dividend on the first series of 7-30 ₱ cents has led to the reinvestment of the money in the same security, while the general distrust in the Street, which extends for the moment to the management of surplus balances left with Banks and Bankers, has excited a fresh interest in the more solid security and higher interest of the 7-30 ₱ cent. Currency and 5@6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

But few additional developments in the KETCHUM affair appeared to-day. Nearly the whole of the forged Gold Checks are now accounted for. The statement which we made yesterday left $1,045,000 known to be in third hands, and $350,000 not positively known to be retired through Mr. GRAHAM or KETCHUM, SON & Co. We now learn that the latter had a temporary loan with one of the Banks (the City Bank we believe) in which their accounts were kept, which the Bank discovered, late on Monday evening, was on forged Gold checks for about $300,000. The loan was called in early on Tuesday, and in prospect of its non-payment, the cash balance of the house in the same Bank, quite equal, it is said in amount, was applied to the loan, and the Currency checks drawn on the Bank the day before were refused payment. The escape was a narrow one, if as related, while the want of care in scanning the collateral when it was placed with the Bank, was quite as prominent as in the less fortunate instances of the Importers' and Fourth National.

Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM has made a separate assignment of his real estate and certain of his personalty, valued, altogether, at half a million of dollars, to Messrs. MOSES TAYLOR, President of the City Bank; Mr. CALHOUN, of the Fourth National, and Mr. BEMENT, his former partner.

At and after the Second Board this afternoon, the Railway market showed much firmness, on account of the favorable feeling in the Money market, and the absence of new failures, or other excitements. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
U. S. 10-40s	93¾	97	N. West Pref.	59⅛	60⅛
U. S. 5-20s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	104⅜	105⅛
N. Y. Central	90	90⅝	Fort Wayne	93⅞	94⅛
Erie	80⅞	82⅛	Cumb'land Coal	38⅜	39⅛
Hudson	106⅞	108⅜	Quicksilver	51⅛	53
Reading	101⅛	102⅝	Mariposa	11⅛	11⅛
Mich. Southern	61⅛	62⅛	Canton	37⅞	38
Illinois Central	119⅞	122⅛	Atlantic Mail	125	135
Mich Central	105⅛	106	Brunswick	10⅛	10⅛
Pittsburgh	65⅞	66⅛	Ohio Certificates	24	23⅝
Northwest	27	27	American Gold	142⅜	143½

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares:

Union	118	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	96	Hanover	105
Tradesmen's	125	Metropolitan	115
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	101
National	110	Corn Exchange	106
Commerce	104	Import'rs' & Traders'	81
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
American Exchange	114	Central National	104
Pacific	155	Fourth National	91
Chatham	125	City Bank, Brooklyn	120

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	87½	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort.	86½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	86½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100½
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's, '82	111	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1sts	109	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101½
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1875	112	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	71	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	93	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	76	Chi. & Alton Income	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	74
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	75

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,198,655 85; including for Customs, $372,000; on account of Loan, $211,000; payments, $6,654,399 40; balance, $52,212,544 18.

We have been requested to again call attention to the advertisement for proposals for one million dollars Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds. These proposals are to be opened on Tuesday next, and great pains have been taken to secure a fair award.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY,

(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)

BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Persons Opening Accounts may Deposit and Draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Interest on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchase or Sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK will pay the above reward for the arrest and committal to prison of EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who is supposed to have absconded after having committed extensive forgeries of gold checks in this city. He is 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, with full, round face, short neck, hazel eyes, pug nose, full at the end, dark brown hair and moustache, weighs about 165 pounds, and has a nervous, restless deportment.
JAMES BUELL, President.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 15 bbls. Ashes, 9,001 bbls. Flour, 2,863 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 72,204 bushels Wheat, 45,329 bushels Corn, 31,764 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Malt, 1,842 pkgs. Provisions, and 84 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been lightly dealt in at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at steady prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request, at former prices, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ₱ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been more sought after at firmer prices. Middlings, 43c.@45c. ₱ lb.; sales and resales, 2,400 bales.

EGGS—The receipts for the greater part of the week have been small, and the market dull, but toward the close, the stock being light, with an active demand, prices improved. We quote: State and Jersey, 27c.@29c.; ordinary Western, 24c.@26c.; Western, by express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 26c.@27c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—Have been more inquired for, and generally held with firmness.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand, partly on speculation, to-day, at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 22,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$6 75; poor to choice Extra State, at $6 95@$7 45, chiefly at $6 95@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 10	@$6 75
Extra State	6 95	@ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@10 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 80	@10 75
Extra Genesee	7 50	@10 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 75	@13 75

Southern Flour is dearer to-day. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $8 50@$9 75 for poor to good, and $9 80@$13 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, at an advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet to-day, at $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Included in the sales of Wheat Flour were 9,000 bbls. Extra State, deliverable during the last half of September, at $7 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The principal kinds of foreign have been in more demand and held firmly. In the line of domestic it is noted that the crop of Apples appears, from reports, to be small this season, therefore receipts continue light. Peaches are in good supply, with an active demand. Pears of choice qualities are arriving and sell readily. We quote: Apples, Summer Pippins, ₱ bbl., $6@$9; Apples, Early Western, ₱ bbl., $6@$8; Pears, Bartlets, ₱ bbl., $10@$20; Pears, Bell, ₱ bbl., $6@$8; Pears, Sickle, ₱ bbl., $9@$15; Pears, Duchess de Angoleme, ₱ bbl., $8@$15; Pears, Louise Don de Jersey, ₱ bbl., $8@$15; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket, $1@$2 25; Peaches, Jersey, ₱ basket, 75c.@$7 50; Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ quart, 8c.@14c.; Watermelons, ₱ 100, $8@$25; Musk Melon, ₱ bbl., $2@$2 25. The market for Dried Apples is more firm for good lots, which are scarce, and prices are higher. Other varieties are dull, and will remain so until the season for fruit is over. Dried Apples, Sliced Strte, 9½c.@10c.; Peaches, New State, 35c.@36c.; Peaches, Unpealed, 23c.@25c.; Peaches, Western Peeled, 29c.@30c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, and has advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 105,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 15@$2 20; Amber Michigan at $2 10@$2 12; Red Western (Winter) at $2@$2 05; Amber Wisconsin at $1 49@$1 50; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 45@$1 50; White State at $2 12; Amber State, new, at $2 12 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand at an advance of 1c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 80,000 bushels, at 90c. for unsound, and 91c.@92c. for sound mixed Western ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in moderate request at 65c.@66c., closing heavily at 65c. ₱ bushel. The market for Beans has been more active, and prices have improved. Canada Peas are in better demand, and prices are higher. We quote: New Marrows, $1 80@$1 90; New Kidneys, $1 80@$1 90; New Mediums, $1 40@$1 50; Mixed Lots, $1 10@$1 25; Peas, Canada, $1 35@$1 40 ₱ bushel. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 15, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "Flour has been scarce and in good demand. Freights unchanged; to New-York, by propeller and rail, $1 ₱ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1@$1 10; to Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week, 8,720 bbls. Shipments for week, 9,516 bbls. The Wheat market was greatly excited early in the week by unfavorable weather reports from Illinois, and by heavy rains in this State, and under an active speculative demand, No. 1 advanced to $1 26½. The market has since been very sensitive, and has fluctuated on every favorable and unfavorable report, No. 1 closing this noon at $1 24, after having been as low as $1 42. The demand for No. 1 has been chiefly on speculation. No. 2, however, has been taken on eastern milling account as freely as the limited stock of this grade would permit. The harvest in this State has progressed rapidly during the past six days, the weather having been very favorable, and in the southern counties the crop has mostly been secured, and in fine condition. The rains, it is stated, did no damage, and from almost every quarter in this State, Minnesota and Northern Iowa we continue to hear the most cheerful accounts of both quality and yield. We hear the yield in Southern Minnesota estimated at 30 bushels per acre. In this State more Wheat has already been secured than was gathered last year in the whole State from the entire crop. We hope to be able by next week to report on the first arrivals from the new crop. The stock of Wheat in store was reported yesterday as 312,252 bushels. Lake freights have ruled steady at 6c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and at 10c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ₱ bushel storage, at $1 23½@$1 24; No. 2 at $1 15. Receipts of Wheat for past week 278,514 bushels, against 105,600 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 266,994 bushels as follows: 129,600 bushels to Buffalo, 73,939 bushels to Oswego, 6,000 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 47,630 to Canada, and 9,825 to other ports. The clearances of Wheat since opening of navigation sum up as follows: 1,426,658 bushels to Buffalo, 549,703 bushels to Oswego, 177,826 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,392,219 bushels to Canada, and 71,125 bushels to other ports. Total 3,703,770 bushels against 6,986,850 bushels during same time last year. Oats entirely nominal. No stock here. Receipts for week 145 bushels.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 18, 1865.
Price of gold	226	142¾
Superfine Flour, ₱ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 10@ 6 75
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 00@10 40	6 95@ 7 45
Extra Western Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 00@13 75
Extra Canada Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 90@12 00	7 00@10 25
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	10 60@15 00	8 50@13 50
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ₱ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	5 15@ 5 50
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 00@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ₱ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 45@ 2 12
Corn, ₱ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	90@ 92
Rye, ₱ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	95@ 1 09
Barley, ₱ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ₱ bushel	1 00@ 1 03½	55@ 66

HAY—Has been in fair request at 95c.@$1 10 for old, and 55c.@80c. for new, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and buoyant, at from 12½c.@50c. for very inferior to fancy, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in more request at uniform prices.

LATHS—Have been in fair demand and quoted firm.

LEATHER—Has been more sought after at rising prices.

LIME—Has been inquired for, and firm in price.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at unchanged prices, including Porto Rico at 68c.@82½c., and Cuba at 35c.@60c. ₱ gallon; stock, 5,800 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet at former prices, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ₱ gallon, and Rosin at $6 25@$17 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform quotations, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; bleached do. at $1 55@$1 60; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 21@$1 23; Red Oil at $1@$1 10 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 50c.@52c. for Refined, in bond; 68c.@71½c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes continue in good demand, but prices have not improved, although receipts are lighter. Other vegetables are in good supply. We quote: *New Potatoes*—Mercers, $2@$2 75; Jackson Whites, $1 50@$2; Buckeyes, $1 50@$2; Dyckman, $1 50@$2; Sweet Potatoes, $8@$8 50 ₱ bbl. Onions, Red, $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl. Cabbages, New, $4@$7 ₱ 100. Turnips, New White, 50c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Turnips, Russia, New, 50c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Cucumbers, 50c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, 30c.@40c. ₱ basket; Marrow Squash, 75c.@$1 ₱ bbl.; Green Corn, 75c.@$1 ₱ 100.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,250 bbls., in lots, at $32@$32 25, closing at $32, cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863–4 Mess; $27@$27 25 for prime Mess; $24 for prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, August and September delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $31 25@$32 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 450 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered. Sales 1,400 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 350 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is inactive at former figures. Butter is in good demand at 32c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ₱ lb. We quote;

New Crop Butter,

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₱ lb.	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14¾	@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	14¾	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	13	@14
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Aug. 18, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	142¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$39 37½@$41 50	$30 00 @$32 25
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	34 50 @ 35 25	— — @ 24 00
Hams, ₱ lb.	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	17½ @ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb.	20¾ @ 26	17½ @ 18
Plain Mess Bf., ₱ bl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 50
Lard, ₱ lb.	20 @ 24½	19½ @ 24½
State Butter, ₱ lb.	46 @ 60	32 @ 45
Cheese, ₱ lb.	15 @ 24	10 @ 16

RICE—Is inactive at previous quotations.

SALT—Has been in fair demand and steady in price.

SEEDS—The demand has been limited for all kinds at unchanged prices.

SOAP—Has been inactive, but held firmly.

SPICES—Have been in request at buoyant prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 1,600 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12c.@14½c., and 1,050 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at 14½c.@19½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 175,000 lbs., at 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been inquired for at uniform prices.

TOBACCO—Is in demand and steady. Sales 342 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@26c.; 285 cases Seedleaf at 7½c.@18c.; and 79 bales Havana at 70c.@92c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; also, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb., and 300 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton. For London, 150 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d. ₱ tierce. For Bremen, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. MATTISON WILL PREACH as usual, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. No evening service. Prof. Mattison has had nothing to do with, or in any of the Spiritualist meetings, as many have been led to believe by swindling advertisements.

DR. BAKER WILL PREACH CORNER Bedford and Downing sts., Dr. DOWLING'S Church, SABBATH MORNING, 10½, EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Value of the World compared with the Soul.* Evening—*Secret Things belong to God—Revealed Things to Man.* Come and hear him.

THE TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. S. B. CANFIELD, D. D., Pastor,) City of Syracuse, Aug. 22, 23 and 24, commencing on TUESDAY, the 22d, at 3 o'clock P. M.

"THE LOVE OF MONEY IS THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL."—The above will be the subject of the morning sermon at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., opposite Jones, by Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS. He will also preach at 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

RELIGIOUS MEETING IN LEFFERT'S Park, Brooklyn, corner of Gates and Tompkins avs., on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. D. HARRIS will preach at 3 P. M. Religious temperance lecture at 8 P. M., Mr. D. SUTTON.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY J. FOX. Subject of evening discourse—*Reflections Suggested by the Recent Defalcations.*

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in his church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, on the *Israelites entering the Land of Canaan.* Rev. Mr. JUTTEN will preach at 10½ A. M., on the *Bible for the Freedmen.*

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Amity-st., Rev. T. A. EATON, Rector. This church will be open for divine service on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and for evening prayers at 5 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS—Will hold their regular meeting in the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, near Grand-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. —— BUCK will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M. Class Meeting and Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Strangers Class at 12 M. Prayer Meeting at 6¾. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.—Rev. WM. BRYCE MORROW will preach on SUNDAY, the 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this Institution will be held in their new Chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING for the 40th-st. Presbyterian Church, Nostrand's Hall, over his stables on 40th-st., a few doors east of 3d-av.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. L. P. CLOVER will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Seats free.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN—REOPENING.—Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Strangers welcome.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—25TH-ST., near 8th-av. Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. HALSEY W. KNAPP.

REV. MR. TALLMAN WILL PREACH at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st. at 10½ o'clock SUNDAY MORNING.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON OF AN up-town church, by one who is experienced and competent. Address SEXTON, Station E Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—PASS-BOOKS NOS. 5,628 and 20,411, of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Application will be made to the bank for a new book on the 25th day of September, 1865.
SARAH WOODS, Depositor.
JAMES QUINN, JAMES W. FISHER, } Administrators.

NOTARY'S COMMISSION, NEAR TWO years to run, for sale. Address NOTARY, Box No. 143 Times Office, for three days.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS. OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 152 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 4th of September. There are a few vacancies in the classes for piano, violin and vocal music, for which subscriptions will now be received from 12 to 3 until the same are full. Terms, including music, $8.
EDW. MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director.
JNO. C. WHITE, Secretary.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 34 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 Times Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—Warranted in every respect. No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, NO. 726 BROADWAY—Piano-forte Manufacturers.—Pianos, organs and melodeons at wholesale and retail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A middle-aged, industrious woman; understands cooking in all its branches; can furnish the best of recommendations; has lived the last 15 years in New-York. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, a situation as housekeeper; unexceptional reference required and given. Address EMMA GRAY, Hempstead, Long Island.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMMEND her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO TRAVEL IN EUROPE.—Couriers' and Traveling Servants' Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James, London, composed of respectable men of different nations, established in 1851, and largely patronized by English and American families. Couriers suitable for all countries may be obtained by applying to the secretary. This society is well known to and patronized by many of the large banking and commercial houses which more particularly represent American business.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who can be well recommended, in city or country; is a good groom and careful driver; has references from first-class families in the city. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a single man, who consents to be generally useful, a situation in a private family in the country. Apply at the French Institute of M. C. GAILLARD, No. 61 4th-av. Best recommendation can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT single man as coachman or gardener, &c.; the best reference given. Call on or address W. FORESTVILLE, No. 92 Chatham-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY TOWNSHIP, to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY, author of "Washington and his Generals," &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, adventures, &c.; with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. SOLD ONLY BY AGENTS. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once with stamp,
E. B. TREAT, Publisher, No. 130 Grand-st., N. Y.

WANTED—AN AGENT, WITH HORSE AND wagon, for every county in New-Jersey, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; one can be sold in every family; parties meaning business would do well to call at this office. Room No. 5, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N.Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYWELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE JOBBING-house, a boy who writes a good hand. Address, in applicant's handwriting, CHAMBERS, Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD JOURNEYMEN bookbinders' tool-cutters; they can have steady work and good wages. Apply to JOHN R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN. NONE BUT THOSE who can show good recommendations and understand their business need apply. Call at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 10, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Must have good reference. Apply at No. 459 8th-av., in dry-goods store.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE, TO WORK ON a farm. Inquire of J. B. HUSE, No. 20 Greenwich-av., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

RIBBONS.—WANTED A GIRL TO LEARN this branch of business; must be able to figure correctly. Apply by letter only to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FROM OCT. 1, WITH furnished rooms on second floor, by a lady and her son 9 years of age, with or without private table; house must have all modern conveniences, and location between 16th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,741 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOUSE where there are no other boarders, the second floor furnished, with board; location between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 7th avs. Address M. W., Box No. 144 Times Office, stating location, terms and reference.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS CAN be made for the half of an elegant unfurnished house, and a private table, by a family of adults willing to pay liberally. Address VYSE, until September, Box No. 122 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. R., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Accessible by steamboat and cars. A few choice rooms having been vacated during the present season in this delightful resort, transient or permanent parties desiring the same will please apply early. This is one of the most delightful resorts on the banks of the Hudson. Fine bathing on the premises.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
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Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions imited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—THE WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—AFTERNOON CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

An inventory taken by direction of the Chief of Ordnance, of rebel stores captured at Macon, Ga., by Gen. WILSON, shows 87 pieces of artillery, 10 steam engines, 150 pieces of various kinds of new machinery, a great many naval stores brought up from Pensacola, together with the books of the Pensacola navy-yard; 60,000 pounds cordage, lighthouse furniture of every kind, 100,000 pounds copper in sheets, bolts and rods, 400 tons bar iron, fresh from John Bull's dominions; immense quantities of chemicals, 10,000 rounds shot and shell, freshly cast; 1,000 tons cast iron, 30,000 stand captured arms, together with a large lot of pistols in process of completion. The estimated value of these stores is $2,000,000.

The Hartford *Times*, of Thursday evening, says: A number of gentlemen interested in the Ketchum failure went to New-York on Tuesday evening. They have learned all the facts that could be obtained, and their friends here to-day are not hopeful that the house will pay a very large per centage of its indebtedness. One gentleman interested says he would be glad to get 50 cents on the dollar for his claim. Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM (the senior partner) stated to a gentleman on Wednesday, that he considered himself worth $2,000,000 before the late troubles; and that his splendid farm at Westport, Conn., where he resides, *belongs to his wife*. He does not own it.

An opportunity has been afforded by the government, to owners of farms upon which forts have been erected, to receive the buildings and other property left in dismantling the works as compensation for the occupation of the land. A few have already accepted the offer, but as there still remains a large amount of valuable property unaccepted, requiring guards for its protection, it is probable that the government will shortly withdraw the offer, remove the buildings, &c., and leave the owners of lands the unpromising alternative of getting their claims for compensation through Congress.

The Montreal *Herald* of Aug. 17 says: "The voluntary examination of the four prisoners, WALTER CLAYTON, WILLIAM AMES BLOSSOM, WAYNE W. BLOSSOM and CHAS. HOGAN ADAMS, was brought to a conclusion yesterday afternoon, when the men were fully committed to take their trial at the next Court of Queen's Bench, on five charges, viz.: one of conspiracy, one of kidnapping, and three of shooting, with intent to murder. We understand that Mr. DEVLIN, the advocate of the prisoners, intends to make application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view to bail, on Friday next.

The Washington *Republican* understands that Maj.-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN indorses the proposition of the merchants and planters of the Southwest set forth in their petition to the President, to tax all cotton 15 ₰ cent., and to abandon its attempt to confiscate any of the staple on account of any supposed right acquired by the United States on account of it having been claimed by the Confederate Government as its property.

The *Saratogian* says the amount of Congress-water drank at the spring, during the height of the season, is doubtless greater than many people suppose. A count was kept one morning this week, when it appeared that four boys dipped at the rate of fifty glasses a minute, or three thousand glasses per hour. The amount drank that morning, in three hours, was about nine thousand glasses.

A dispatch from Matamoras, by way of New-Orleans, says that the *Moniteur* contains the news of several defeats of the Liberals near San Louis and Reblo. Small forces only on both sides were engaged, and the results were unimportant. Many exiled Confederates were in Mexico, and becoming naturalized citizens of the empire.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Memphis Thursday morning, shaking buildings, tumbling down chimneys, upsetting loose articles, and an iron safe establishment was thrown over. The shock, which lasted ten seconds, was even more plainly felt at Holly Springs, Miss., and at Lagrange, Tenn.

The large button factory of MALTBY, MORTON & Co., in Waterbury, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock. The building was entirely of wood, three stories high, and it burned like a cinder. The loss is $80,000; insured $40,000. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

The Boston *Traveller* has this paragraph: The New-York detective who came to this city in search of the wholesale forger, EDWARD KETCHUM, has returned to New-York, satisfied that the gold speculating and peculating scoundrel did not come to Boston.

A Lexington dispatch says the Senate of Kentucky will stand—Union, 17; Democratic, 21. We have gained enough in this part of the State to give us the Lower House, but we cannot tell how the Southern portion of the State has voted.

The steamer *Matanzas* collided with the steamer *Carlota*, on Thursday, opposite New-Orleans. The latter was sunk, and is supposed to be a total loss. No lives were lost. The *Matanzas* was uninjured.

The Nashville *Dispatch* is informed that the rebel Gen. BODDY was arrested in Louisville a few days ago and taken to that city. He will be taken to Knoxville, its informant states, in company with DICK MCCANN to stand his trial for murder.

We learn from Boston that the whaling bark *Pearl*, of New-London, while on the passage from Honolulu to the Arctic Ocean, was destroyed by the pirate *Shenandoah*. This capture is additional to the fleet before reported destroyed.

A singular bird was shot by E. E. COLEMAN on the Windsor Pond last week. It measured 6 feet across its wings, and was about 5 feet high. Its bill, which was flat, was 6 inches and its legs 3 feet long, and its color dark blue.

The census of the blacks of Memphis is being taken, and it is estimated that there are over 20,000 of them in that city, or more than half of the whole population.

The case of TOWNSEND, the bank robber, and of BOOTH, his accomplice, will probably come before Judge SANFORD, at New-Haven, Conn., for the preliminary hearing, next Monday.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is now printed on paper made from bamboo.

LOCAL NEWS.

The hearing in the case of PETER R. MUMFORD, who is alleged to have defrauded Messrs. GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co., of Exchange-place, of $28,200, by means of worthless checks, was resumed at the Tombs, yesterday, before Justice DOWLING. Mr. AUGUSTUS W. GREENLEAF was the only witness examined, but his evidence was not of great importance. The case was adjourned to August 30, at 10 A. M., and in the meantime MUMFORD was remanded to the Tombs.

The investigation in the case of the Phenix Bank defalcation was resumed yesterday. The girl GENEVIEVE LYONS and her paramour BROWN made statements denying that they had any connection whatever with the robbery of the bank. Evidence was adduced to show that BROWN now has several thousand dollars standing to his credit in the Greenwich and other Savings Banks. The case is to be resumed at 2 P. M. to-day, and will, probably, be then concluded.

Real estate belonging to Mr. MORRIS KETCHUM, valued at half a million of dollars, was seized yesterday by the Sheriff, on behalf of certain creditors of MORRIS KETCHUM & Co.

NICHOLAS WASSON, of No. 282 Third-street, a youth of 10 years, accidentally fell through a hatchway at No. 270 Third-street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

A son of Mr. DAVID H. GOODMAN, of No. 53 Third-street, was accidentally run over and instantly killed last evening, in Third-street, by Car No. 11 of the Second-avenue line.

A large fire occurred Thursday night in one of the suburbs of Quebec. Between sixty and eighty buildings were destroyed.

The internal revenue system has yielded an average income of $1,375,000 a day, to the National Treasury, thus far, in the current week.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners have resolved to purchase three new fire-bells, to weigh 5,000 pounds each.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port this week number 4,419.

Flour, Grain, Cotton and Groceries were in lively request yesterday at advancing prices. Provisions were less active; new Mess Pork was lower. A fair inquiry prevailed for Fish, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Leather, Petroleum, Linseed Oil, Salt, Tallow, Wool, Tobacco and Whisky. Freights were inactive.

The money market was free from excitement, and is again in fair supply to the brokers at 7 per cent. Government stocks very firm and the railways advancing. Exchange is up to 109¾ on London for gold, and this closeness to the point at which it pays to ship gold. There is an advance in gold to 143¾ per cent.

The customs revenue of the port thus far this week has averaged over $340,000 a day.

The receipts of cotton at this port have averaged 3,700 bales a day during the current week.

The American Indifference to the Cable—The Reason of It.

It is curious to note the little interest taken by the American public in the late attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph cable, as contrasted with that excited by the previous effort. Then every stage was watched with the closest attention; every temporary disappointment saddened all hearts, every successful advance was hailed with delight. When finally the tidings came that the cable was laid and in perfect order, and the fact was verified by messages actually received from England, an excitement followed altogether unexampled in the history of our people. The whole breadth of the land was moved to transports of rejoicing. There was a spontaneous universal jubilee. Even the soberest participated in it. Our very churches resounded with anthems and prayers of thanksgiving. The announcement with which that eventful week closed, that the communication was lost, was received with general incredulity. It was too painful to be believed. When the truth forced conviction, every man and woman received it as a personal misfortune, and a heartfelt sorrow everywhere prevailed. Now, on the other hand, the whole enterprise, though involving far greater labor and cost, and far more complete in all of its securities and facilities, has been regarded by our people generally with a feeling closely bordering upon absolute indifference. A passing inquiry or a chance remark has been the only token that the popular mind had knowledge of the work. The prospect of its success caused no perceptible elation, and no perceptible depression comes from the certainty of its failure.

In England no such contrast has manifested itself. Every grade of society appears to have taken quite as much interest in the present effort, as in any of the previous ones. When the shore end of the cable was fixed at Foilhommerum bay, the rugged cliffs were crowded with shouting peasantry, and made bright with their extemporized flags and streamers; and the English papers tell us that when the news came of the break of communication, the general feeling, not only in commercial circles, but through the kingdom at large, was one of great disappointment.

What is the cause of the comparative lack of interest now evinced by our people? Is the fact that the cable is no longer a novelty a sufficient explanation? It is no more a novelty in England, and yet the interest there is as strong as ever before. Can it be said that the many stupidities and illiberalities displayed in the management of the enterprise have prejudiced our public mind against it to an extent that destroyed interest in its success? Such a cause would be entirely disproportionate to the effect. The American mind is not so petty as to lose all concern in a great public end because not exactly suited with some of the particular operations of the agency which secures that end. Its main care is for the practical result, and it is always liberal in allowing for the imperfections of the instrumentalities. Can this want of interest in the cable be accounted for by assuming that our public mind is in a state of reaction from the high strain to which the late terrible war kept it, and that it is now too listless to be excited by anything? To some extent it may be true that our feelings now are rather inclined to repose. They do not, as at some other times, positively *seek* excitement. But the time never has been, and until the American temperament changes, never will be, when our people will positively shun excitement. Their quick sensibilities will always respond to any real stimulus. It is a frequent change in the provocatives to excitement that suits them, rather than any cessation of the excitement itself. They would naturally have taken to a cable sensation, and have found an agreeable change in it from the war sensations with which they have been cloyed, had there been no other positive influence to put them in a different mood.

The real fact is that our people have now cared little for the cable, because they are not now well-affected toward the land to which it was designed to connect them. Nobody would swing his hat for being brought closer to the man he was in ill humor with. Nor has Brother Jonathan, feeling as he does, been moved to do anything of the kind, at the prospect of being able to whisper into the very ears of John Bull. We were never on so good terms with England as during the last years previous to the rebellion. The old grudges left by the two wars with her had gradually died out, and the natural affections of blood-relationship were asserting themselves with constantly increasing force. No people anywhere in the British dominions could have welcomed the Prince of WALES with an enthusiasm exceeding that which met him everywhere in his American visit of 1860. It was this deepening attachment to Old England which was the chief spring of all the excitement attending the success of the trans-atlantic telegraph two years before. The first use of the cable was for an interchange of messages between the Queen and the President, expressive of the cordial friendship cherished by the two nations, and pledging them forever to peace and good-will; and our people in all their celebrations, with wholesouled fervor, made that the burden of their speech and song. No one who witnessed the enthusiasm of that occasion could possibly doubt that its glow, its spirit, its *animus*, all came from a partiality to Old England. The inspiring, controlling thought everywhere was that a new and indissoluble bond of mutual sensation and sympathy had been formed between the two mighty kindred nations.

Now there is no chance for the play of any such feeling. Americans consider that they have been deeply wronged by the government, and by a majority of the people, of England. They believe that the friendship which on the other occasion was pledged with such emphasis has since been flagrantly betrayed. Our national existence was put in jeopardy by traitors. We had to go into a very death-grapple to save it. At the very first demonstration of these parricides, the English Government hailed them as good and true belligerents, and the English people hastened to put weapons in their hands, or to encourage them with plaudits and with assurances that their final success was certain. This, incredible as the prediction of it six years ago would have been deemed, is a fact that no mortal man can now deny. It is impossible for Americans to forget it. There is not water enough in the ocean that rolls between us and England to wash out the memory of it. Thus it is that the very love we bear our country makes it morally impossible that we should now cherish love for England. You can have no liking for him who attacks that which is dearest to you, or for him who in anywise aids that attack. Neither reason nor nature will allow it. This turning not simply away from us but positively against us, in the day of our peril, has sunk deep in the American heart. We care not for mere fair-weather friends, and thus are well content that a fortnight shall continue to separate us from England.

Is this to be ever so? We do not suppose it. We believe that there are affinities between the two nations which will yet draw them together, and that when this is finally consummated, the attachment will be genuine and lasting. But this will not be realized for many years yet—not until those who now govern England have passed from the stage, and have been succeeded by statesmen who believe in popular rights and can wish well to popular institutions; and not until the majority of the English people have learned that the mere accumulation of wealth is not the great end of social existence. Meantime, we can, if need be, easily make shift to get along with our present trans-atlantic communications. If better are furnished us, we will accept and use them. If they are withheld, we shall know how to submit with excellent philosophy.

The Real Question as to the Future Political Status of the Negro.

The real question is not whether the freedmen shall have the suffrage or not, but whether they shall be protected by constitutional safeguards against injustice and oppression. Will these Conservatives undertake to *conserve* the spirit of slavery, though compelled to abandon its form? Will they leave the way open for legislative enactments that will only be a dilution of the old black codes? Will they proceed upon the principle that the colored race are to be kept in a state of subordination, and made the subject of peculiar restraints and exactions? It is just here that the North will particularly watch the action of the Mississippi Convention, to which we referred in yesterday's TIMES. It will be taken as the great index whether or not the restoration of the Southern States to their constitutional relations will be soon effected. The government, anxious as it is to hasten this end, can make no concession here. It is bound by the most solemn obligations to take care that the race which remained true to it when all around them were recreant, and which was transferred into another condition of social existence to suit its own military and other purposes, should not suffer by the change. It is under a most sacred guardianship of these helpless people, which it cannot give up if it would. What is more, the sentiment of the Northern people is just as firmly fixed upon this moral necessity for securing complete protection for the freedmen. Their Senators and representatives in Congress, if the occasion comes, will pronounce this sentiment with an emphasis not to be mistaken, and will give it any practical application the occasion may demand. It may invoke the continuance of military government, and other painful and humiliating consequences, but there will be no alternative, if the South should have the folly to refuse to protect the rights of the freedmen.

We adjure the Southern people to reflect calmly upon their duties and their interests in connection with this matter. Their action upon it in these constituent conventions will be the great test of the quality of their new loyalty and of the value of their new-found wisdom. The government and the Northern people are alike anxious that they should soon recover their old rank in the Union and be in the possession again of every legitimate constitutional power; but this does not depend upon their will, but upon right Southern action—such action as is demanded by honor, justice and patriotism.

OHIO BOURBONS.—A pocket convention of those fossil Democrats who never forget nor never learn anything, was held, a day or two since, at Columbus. They nominated ALEX. LONG for Governor, with CLINTON A. WHITE for his successor, in case he should be elected and should sink into a premature grave under the burden of his official duties. Rip Van Winkle would have been delighted with their resolutions—they are not only antediluvian but absolutely pre-Adamite. They are against everything; against the war; against the government; against the suspension of *habeas corpus;* against military rule; against any other rule, (except that of themselves;) against public debt, or any other debt; against national currency, or any other currency; against emancipation, or any other pation; against negro suffrage, "sure pop;" against colonization; against, against—well, against everything that has transpired since Gen. JACKSON was President, with the Monster Bank under his galorious feet, and MARTIN VAN BURINO a looking on with both eyes fast fixed on the chances of succession.

Our Merchant Marine Personnel.

"A good Captain makes good officers, and good officers make good men," is an adage familiar to the ear of the merchant sailor. That it is true is unquestionably the fact, and it is established by an acquaintance with what we have seen in our experience among men of the sea.

It should be one of the first duties of the ship-owner, after fitting out his vessel, to provide a good Captain. We say good, not so much in the sense relative to his qualifications as a navigator, a practical seaman and a faithful employe, as in the bearing of his moral and social deportment toward his officers and crew. We know of ship-owners who do not care a fig how much their Captains abuse the crews of their vessels, so that they make quick passages, and do not get into law scrapes, and their inhumanities are put into the public prints. The almighty dollar builds the bulwarks which keep from their not over-tender consciences any sting of remorse, if a poor fellow is clubbed from a topsail-yard and falls into the sea, a victim to the brutal treatment of some sea-devil, whose only trait is to drive his ship a knot or two faster than those of a rival line. That these things have occurred, and not unfrequently, the records of our courts too plainly show.

The close of the war brings with it the return of many of our mercantile marine officers to their former occupations, and already we see faces and forms on the quarter-deck of our merchantmen which for the past four years have nobly stood up under the flag for freedom and the Union. Many of these officers are better men and disciplinarians than they were when they left their peaceful craft to join in the realities of war; their experience in the government of men has been of a character which will lead to good results.

As we are beginning a new era in our mercantile marine history, it behooves us with it to start anew in our system of manning our ships. The days of mutinies and murders on shipboard should be numbered with the past, and the greatest harmony should prevail at all times on shipboard. The Captain should treat his officers as if they were gentlemen, not as tools to carry out his ideas of labor, and, if inclined that way, passion. The officers should be compelled to use the sailors like men, and not like dogs, as many of them are too often treated. A ship with her crew represents a little floating world, and despite the variety of temperaments, we believe can be govered by rules humane and just, and capable of producing the best results.

The Movements Inaugurated to Promote Emigration to the South.

It is true that there are some in the South who still remain sullen and intractable, who refuse to sell their lands or to open trade, or to coöperate in patriotic and philanthropic movements with Northern men. It is also true that there are but few true Union men discoverable—few, that is, who did not yield to the current and support for the time the cause of slavery and secession. But it is also true that the great majority of sensible Southerners acquiesce in the result of the war. They abandon slavery. They abandon secession. They do this not sullenly, but cheerfully. We have talked with a great many rebel soldiers and officers in the army, proud of their rebellion, glorying in the valor of their soldiery, and proud of their LEE and LONGSTREET and EARLY, but we did not find one who did not say, "I am glad slavery is abolished. It will make Virginia happier and richer than she ever could have been before." We did not find but one or two even in the City of Richmond who manifested any inclination to exclude Northern energy and enterprise from their State.

On the contrary, we are in receipt of letters from prominent men in different sections, inviting and urging Northern immigration. Bureaus or societies for the purpose of promoting it have been already formed in Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina. Another is in process of organization in Virginia. The newspapers abound in articles promising a warm welcome to all actual settlers. The Governors of the different States have already, by published speech or in private letters, invited the ingress of Northern teachers, and the establishment of schools upon Northern systems. We print in another column an article from the Richmond *Republic* on this subject, which gives some account of the movements already inaugurated in the Southern States for the promotion of immigration. And there now lies before us, as we write, a letter on this subject from Gov. HOLDEN's Private Secretary to the Secretary of the Union Commission, from which we extract a significant paragraph:

"I have no doubt the proffer made by your commission, (to aid in promoting free schools and Northern emigration,) will be kindly and gratefully received from North Carolina, the great mass of whose citizens are anxious to bury all past feelings and animosities, and to resume fraternal relations with the Northern people. Indeed, there has been in the State, throughout the entire war, a strong Union party. * * No Northern man, who desires to emigrate to this State, need hesitate a moment, so far as political feeling is concerned. The statement going the rounds of the papers that there is a strong disposition on the part of some men in this State to persecute the Union men and freedmen is, in my opinion, (and I think I have ample means of knowing the truth,) a gross libel on the State, to use no harsher term."

The Northern settler may meet with some scowling, scornful faces, but the few who hate him will be impotent, while the dominant party, already in control of the government, and growing stronger every day in numbers, influence and position, will give him a warm welcome as a friend certain to add strength to their power at the polls, and wealth to their impoverished State.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' MESSENGER CORPS.—Some months since we suggested the formation, from among the ranks of our disabled soldiers, of an organization similar to that of the *commissionnaires*, or licensed messengers, which was founded in London soon after the conclusion of the Crimean war. We take great satisfaction in recording the fact, that our suggestion has been acted upon by the Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, at No. 35 Chambers-street. Yesterday the operations of the Soldiers' Messenger Corps, were initiated in this city. A one-armed veteran, uniformed in blue, occupied a station at No. 69 Wall-street, and in the course of a day or two, others of these deserving men will take their places at various public buildings, situated at convenient points throughout the city.

A movement of this character, aside from its charitable aspect, is certain to meet at once with success. The public, and especially business men, have long needed just such facilities for prompt and faithful delivery of messages, letters and packages as the Soldiers' Messenger Corps promises. Express companies and the city postal arrangements are notoriously so tardy in their operations that the disabled veterans will find a field almost free from competition. We commend the undertaking to the lively interest of the public, expecting that after a brief and full trial there will be a general expression of surprise that so useful an enterprise should have been so long left unestablished. Great care has been taken on the part of the officers of the Employment Bureau to select for messengers only such men whose character for promptness and faithfulness has been perfectly tested. The scale of charges fixed upon are in every respect moderate.

STABILITY OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The gigantic frauds in the financial circles of Wall-street and Exchange-place, have disturbed public confidence to an unusual extent, as shown by the increased stringency in the money market, the extraordinary chariness of money-lenders in granting accommodation, and the violent changes in railway and miscellaneous stock values. In the first flush of the excitement and dismay which followed the earliest developments in the KETCHUM forgeries, the shares of the leading railroads of the country were forced off the hands of the panic-stricken holders—whether for investment or on speculation—at a reduction in prices varying from 3 to 12 per cent., as compared with the rates current at the close of last week. A partial recovery from this extreme depression has since been noted, but it is only a partial, and, by no means, an assured improvement. People have not regained confidence in the stability of the stock market for any other than government securities, which, through all the explosions of the week, have remained "as firm as a rock;" and have been sought after with an eagerness proportioned to the progress of distrust in other financial and commercial values.

We allude to this significant evidence of strength in the market for the national gold-bearing bonds and treasury-notes, as the strongest proof of the soundness of the opinions so frequently urged in these columns, relative to the superior advantages of the funded stocks of the United States as a permanent and profitable investment. Government securities possess, in an unrivaled degree, every attribute of a most desirable investment. They are based on and protected by the wealth and credit of the whole country. They bear an unusually liberal rate of interest, in coin or currency, which is assured, and paid with unfailing promptness. They are convertible into cash, in any of the business centres of the country, at a moment's notice, and without danger of serious depression in price. They are, of necessity, and through the efficacy of the organic law of the land, subject to taxation by no other power than that of the government, by which they have been issued. In view of all these advantages, which they admittedly possess, in a measure altogether unequaled—indeed unapproached—by any other "stocks in the market," it is not surprising that they should not only "hold their own," but absolutely gain in popular esteem, as all other values are disturbed and depreciated, by frauds, forgeries, embezzlements, and panics, such as have been the pregnant theme of conversation and discussion, through the stormy week now drawing to a close.

A CLOSE CORPORATION.—The Democratic State Committee of New-York met at Albany yesterday, and resolved to have a convention on the 6th of next month, at Tweddle Hall—historical Tweddle, where the same Democracy initiated their opposition to the late war. In order to prevent diversity of opinion and secure harmony at the grand council, they admit but one delegate from each Assembly District. A proposition to have the number only one from each Senatorial District was not received with favor, since it would not admit more than one-half the list of delegates *in perpetuum*, whose official existence begins in DEAN RICHMOND, and ends only in the grave. Only fancy the "Happy Family" (no allusion to BARNUM's broiled monkeys) in this city settling upon *one* delegate from each district!

DOUBTFUL.—An evening cotemporary holds that the recent embezzlements and defalcations, as well as JENKINS' love for the fair sex, are directly attributable to the Legal Tender Act. How it may be with the forgeries and frauds we shall not here say, but it is certainly much more probable that the propensities of JENKINS are rather chargeable to an Illegal Tender Act.

HONORS WELL DESERVED.—The pageant at the funeral of Officer WALKER, on Thursday afternoon, and the respect universally accorded to the remains as they passed our streets to their last resting place, must have affected every good citizen with melancholy pleasure. There is no class of our people that deserve better of the whole community than the members of the Metropolitan Police. Every New-Yorker traveling in Europe must have returned to his native city proud of their manifest superiority to the guardians of foreign cities. The London policeman is faithful and stolid; the gens-d'armes of Paris is a wheel in an admirably managed machine, but he must not be operated out of his narrow sphere; the clerical-looking custodians of the peace in the Italian cities are gentlemanly, soft-spoken and cowardly; the gens-d'armes of Germany are—nothing in particular; while their New-York brother is not only shrewd, but intelligent; not only bold, but brave—destitute alike of arrogance and servility, in short, a well-appointed citizen, moving among his fellow-citizens as a man among his peers, and at once a terror to evil-doers and the natural friend and protector of every honest man.

When such an officer falls in the courageous performance of his duty, he lays the whole community under an obligation akin to that which we so readily concede to the soldier who dies in battle. Let his name be spoken in civic praises, let his widow and orphans be cherished by those he has served, and feel safer in the assurance of protection by such devotion to duty; and let violence and crime cower away before it into hiding-places, recognizing in their temporary triumph only the harbinger of a coming retribution.

CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTION.—We have received $1 from "A Friend" for the benefit of the widow of the murdered Police Officer WALKER. Subscriptions, however, ought *not* to be sent to the TIMES Office, but, we presume, will be received at the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, Mulberry-street.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Early British Policy—Views of a Correspondent—British Legislation—British Anti-Slavery Movement—Real Causes of the Overthrow of American Slavery.

THE BEECHES, August, 1865.

When I speak of the "policy" of a country, I speak of *the direction of its governing mind*. I do not speak of those persons, who may wish it otherwise, nor of that thoughtless multitude, who have little to do with public affairs. I speak of those, who with a talent for statesmanship, instinctively and logically perceive the interests of a nation, and adapt the national policy to it. In every country, there are interests clearly perceived but not always acknowledged. From the beginning of our Colonial prosperity, Great Britain perceived the danger of making the American colonies her rivals. She not perceive very clearly the immense empire so rapidly to rise on the western horizon. But, she did see vast shores, and rivers, and mines and forests, which in time would furnish the materials for a commerce and manufactures greater than her own. She determined, as far as policy could do it, *to repress all American manufactures*, while she suffered the colonies to grow. On this subject I have received a letter from New-England, the main portion of which I give with some historical notes. The following is the letter:

To the "Veteran Observer":

SIR: I allege that from the period of the fall of JAMES II. to the fall of Richmond, before the American armies, British commercial policy has steadfastly pursued the idea of making the Anglo-American peoples, an agricultural population, spread abroad over one vast farm, while the residents of the British Isles were to become a manufacturing population, living in close contiguity, in one grand workshop.

Under this general purpose, our colonial experience from the "home" government is marked by enactments, all tending to strangle factories on our side of the Atlantic, and build up the agricultural industry of the land. Hence, laws to favor the importation of African slaves were made, while colonial laws against the traffic were vetoed. Slaves would never become profitable factory operatives; therefore, so much territory as might be handed over to slave occupancy was secured to agriculture.

The war for American Independence having been successful, British commercial policy prevailed still against our factories; and until the advent of the war of 1812 England continued to be our workshop. So true is this remark, that from non-intercourse with European factories, while hostilities continued, the common article of "pins" attained to the fabulous price of two dollars ($2) per paper, at retail, or eighteen dollars per package of twelve papers—owing to the scarcity of the article in New-York.

But the three years' war partially released us from the yoke, and established the nucleus of our present magnificent manufacturing industries, though, at one me, they had to struggle for existence against that policy which nearly overwhelmed them, by measures whose general character may be shown by one example—of paying a bounty of 3d. sterling per square yard upon every piece of printed calicoes cleared for American ports, thus enabling the manufacturer to sell his wares in a market of the other hemisphere at a price less than the cost of production.

No way deterred by the improvements of machinery and the inventive genius of labor-saving devices, this policy attacked the "American system" of duties established in the United States upon imports from foreign countries. And in 1832, CALHOUN, having been engaged as "manager in America," and through his voice proclaimed the doctrine that each "Sovereign State" of the American Union, had a perfect right to trade with the nations of the earth, unrestricted by Federal authority, and to that end might *nullify* all laws for the import of duties, made by Congress, in so far as her own ports were concerned.

The failure of "Nullification" under Gen. JACKSON'S vigorous arguments, only compelled a change of base without disturbing a steadfast purpose.

West India emancipation, just concluded, left the Briton free to propagate the "humanities" toward enslaved races from home opposition. By commencing a crusade against slavery in America, there might be engendered a bitterness of feeling between the sections, North and South, which must eventuate one day into separation and secession, &c.

My correspondent continues, in further remarks, to attribute the anti-slavery agitation very much to the stimulus afforded by Great Britain, for the purpose of separating the South, and giving free trade in cotton, &c., &c. On this subject I make the following notes, which will, perhaps, add a little light:

1. "Strangle factories," &c. As early as 1700, woolen manufactures had been begun in New-England, and actually exported, when the British Parliament made a law that no woolens should be *exported* from her colonies to any country out of Great Britain. As late as 1820, the *exportation of machinery and artisans* from Great Britain was prohibited, the former under the penalty of death! And one of the best machinists in New-York was *smuggled* out of Ireland. But the continual efforts of Great Britain to prevent the rise of manufactures in this country is well known.

2. "Territory secured to agriculture," &c. Perhaps my correspondent is not aware that to make his whole country agricultural and have our workshops in Europe is what the "free-traders," even in this country, think altogether the best. It is a part of their theory. If pauper labor and three per cent. capital in Europe can manufacture bar iron, cotton cloth, and woollens cheaper than our well off laborers,—nay, even if boots and shoes, and household furniture—why not? On the theory of the free-traders every article of manufacture ought to be made in Europe, (if it can be made cheaper,) and the whole American people engaged in agriculture. The independence of the country, the increase of domestic markets, and the various interests and employments make no part of their theory.

3. "Paying a bounty," &c. I know very little about the British bounty system, but it is certain that they resorted to bounties, as they did to the prohibition of exporting machinery, artisans, &c., and in fact to every possible device, to prevent the growth of American manufactures. I said, in another article, that we do not blame them for this, for they were preserving instinctively their obvious interests. This will necessarily happen in every country. But, surely, it is little short of judicial blindness for Americans to quote the example and doctrines of British theorists, all of which were adopted for their own special interests, and those interests in antagonism to our own.

4. I differ from my correspondent in supposing that British interference in the slavery controversy has had any material influence, or was directed to any great extent by English manufacturers. At the same time, it is beyond dispute that the slave-trade in America was encouraged and carried on chiefly by the British. In a very few years they imported into the West Indies and the colonies 700,000 slaves! The British began the slave-trade before the settlement of Plymouth. The British are the last people on earth to claim any liberality or principle on the subject of slavery. It is fashionable to quote the English decision in the *Somersett* case—declaring that slavery could not exist in England—as the origin of anti-slavery law; but the same decision was made by a Massachusetts court two years before. It is fashionable to talk of British emancipation in the West Indies; but it is evident to those who read the history of the proceeding that it had very little to do with philanthropy. I am willing to believe, however, and should be sorry not to believe it, that the great body of the British people are now sincerely anti-slavery, and that their weight will hereafter be thrown in favor of human freedom. The history of the

anti-slavery conflict in this country is not yet written. It cannot be written till some pains-taking historian shall arise in another generation. The British agents could have had little to do with it, when we recollect that the fiercest and severest *political* conflict we have had on it, was that of the Missouri Compromise in 1820. How did that arise? And why was the restriction on slavery sought and demanded, till the war came and ended slavery? This belongs to the philosophy of society and religion, which very few people look into. The *exciting* cause was, that the South had already *commenced* the system of slavery extension, and of slavery predominance, which continued till it culminated in the administration of BUCHANAN, and the enormities in Kansas. The intention was to make the whole territory purchased by the Louisiana Treaty, slave territory, and to go on as they did, as long as possible to acquire Texas, Cuba and Mexico. But, why, let me ask, was not the South allowed to go on uninterruptedly? Why should she be prevented from doing what was really for the aggrandizement of the American Empire.

There were three elements at work, either one of which would, in the end, prove fatal to slavery. *First*, New England was intensely and religiously opposed to slavery in all forms. The religious anti-slavery principle extended throughout the whole Congregational and Presbyterian churches throughout the country, embracing millions of people, and quite largely in other churches. But this New England feeling extended over the whole continent. It is easy to say that New Englanders made the worst of slaveholders. Yes; but how many of them went South, or became slaveholders? Where, in the far-extending West, did they not go? And where did the New England mind not influence society? *Secondly*, one of the greatest causes of hostility to slavery was the constitutional representation of slavery. This was a fatal political blunder, and gave palpable inequality in the election of Congress and President. it created a jealousy of politicians, and was a tangible wrong—assailable by the political opponents of the South. *Thirdly*—The antagonism of free and slave labor became in recent years one of the strongest elements in the opposition to slavery. The European immigrants, nine out of ten, went to the free states, and there found the antagonism of slave labor opposing them at every step;—in the attempt to establish free trade, and ruin the home markets; in the attempt to out-vote them by blank negro vote;—in the attempt to keep up the price of public lands; and the attempt to expand the cotton trade by supporting British manufactures. I need not dwell upon the subject. I have thrown out these facts and hints to show how consistently British policy and American slavery have worked together in suppressing, if possible, American Manufactures.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NOTES.

—It is really provoking that a much-promising publication, one, too, to which we were looking for a great deal of solid, instructive wisdom, should have taken the measles at the tender age of one month, and fallen from measles into marasmus, or a sort of dry rot, that indicates an early death. Perverse natures grow more perverse with age. The laughing philosopher has degenerated into the confirmed cynic, and futile attempts to galvanize his rusty pen into the vigor and freshness of younger days, only discover the ravages that time and care have made. The flowing bowl has its lees; the beer-barrel will finally run emptins. Alas!

—Gen. GRANT has reached his home at last, and will forthwith proceed to fix that sidewalk. Despite the frantic efforts of a hundred thousand men to dislocate his arm, of a hundred thousand women to kiss off his moustache, of a hundred thousand politicians to slip the cable with which he anchored his tongue, the Great Captain, king of silence and master of himself, has passed the dreadful ordeal. "Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he stands, wrapped in the solitude of his own originality," thinking—not of a nomination for the Presidency, but how to improve that sidewalk.

—Certain city and across-the-river journals have recently howled long and loud because Supervisor CHESHIRE, of Brooklyn, had been spirited away from the Albany prison, and sent like a felon to the barren aridities of the Tortugas. They will be comforted to know that Mr. CHESHIRE is comfortably and even pleasantly lodged at Fort Warren, where his health is good and his spirits not greatly depressed.

—Somebody says that a renowned lingual Bohemian has a new book in progress. The announcement will startle sinners. What is it MACAULAY says:

"All shrink, like boys who, unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of some dark lair,
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear,
Lies amid bones and blood."

—Pursers of our sea-going steamers are generally very polite to the press, taking extra pains to furnish late papers on the moment of their arrival. Among those to whom we are under obligations is Purser W. J. STARR, Jr., of the *Empire City*, who hands us very late Savannah papers.

—Attention is desired to an advertisement of a "General Southern Land Agency," printed in another column. We are assured that the movement is one of responsible character and of great importance, and on that assurance we recommend the reader to call and inquire and satisfy himself.

Amusements.

MATINEE AT NIBLO'S.—To-day, at 1, "Arrah na Pogue" will be given at Niblo's with the same cast as at night. The decided coolness of the weather and the extraordinary cleverness of Mr. GLENNY, combined, will doubtless crowd the house.

LAST NIGHT OF THE COLLEEN BAWN.—To-night, at Wallack's, the "Colleen Bawn" will be given for the last time. DAN BRYANT will essay a new *rôle* on Monday.

BARNUM'S, (WINTER GARDEN)—As usual.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Steamer Sunk—Condition of the Cotton Market—Scarcity of Ice.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 17.

The steamer *Matanzas* collided with the steamer *Carloata* opposite this city. The latter was sunk, and is supposed to be a total loss. No lives were lost. The *Matanzas* was uninjured.

Cotton is declining. Sales to-day 1,700 bales at 42c. for middling.

The sales of cotton for the week foot up 12,000 bales, and the receipts 23,000. The stock on hand is 88,000 bales.

Freights are unchanged.

Ice is scarce and sells at 15c. a pound. The stock is nearly exhausted.

The Housatonic Railroad Disaster.

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, Aug. 18.

The jury of inquest assembled in the City Council Rooms, at 7:30 o'clock, as per adjournment this afternoon, and at this hour of writing they are still in session. It is evident that the jury are rigidly examining the testimony elicited the preceding days, and that a just and unbiased verdict will be rendered. It is now generally conceded that a verdict censuring the company severely will be rendered. Many persons are collected outside of the council chamber, anxiously awaiting a verdict. The session will probably be postponed until to-morrow evening.

LATER.

The jury adjourned till Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and are agreed the verdict will be officially promulgated on Monday.

Grand Festival at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 18.

The Committee of Arrangements have decided to give the grand fancy dress masquerade military and civic ball on Friday, the 26th inst, at the Leland Opera House.

Arrival of Cotton.

CAIRO, Friday, Aug. 18.

The steamer *City of Alton* has passed up from Memphis with 289 bales of cotton. The *Silver Spray* has 350 bales for Cincinnati.

EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Ocean Telegraph Silent—Feeling in the British Provinces—Fate of the Negroes—Cholera and Cattle Plagues—Strikes—Child-Murder—Stamps—Literary Paupers—News from Europe and Africa.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 5, 1865.

The *Great Eastern*, on Wednesday last had got two-thirds of the way across the Atlantic. The signals from her were clear and distinct. The electricians on the Irish coast could note her progress and even tell from hour to hour how much she rolled, by the deflexions of a sensitive needle. All at once, when she was steaming calmly along in the deepest part of the Atlantic, the signals became confused, and then ceased altogether, and the only sign that has come since is that of moist earth, which considering that the cable is between two and three miles under water, are probably correct. The cable has failed. Whether it has broken short off and gone to the bottom, or whether some other accident has happened to it, no one can tell but the correspondents of the press on board the *Great Eastern*, and they will be obliged to bring ashore their own letters. It may be that the cable may be hauled in and mended, but that at such a depth, must be a difficult business. The underwriters will no longer insure, and the part laid down, except the hundred miles or so that may be underrun at this end is probably lost. There is enough left on the great ship, with the addition of five hundred miles, to relay the cable, but it can hardly be done before another season; and as the Czar of Russia has signed the concession or ukase for the Siberian line, I think you will get your first telegram from London via Bhering's Straits.

Which reminds me that the Commissioners of the British North American States are very busy with the Secretary of the Colonies in Downing-street, while the special correspondent of the *Times* is making a tour of the provinces to feel the pulses of their loyalty. Having got as far as Montreal, he writes us that the French Canadians are for independence; the Yankee Canadians for annexation to the Great Republic; while all the British, Scotch and Irish Canadians are loyal to the Crown, and will not hear of either annexation or independence. Having arrived so early at this conclusion, I do not see why he need go any further. He may as well return to New-York. If only *l'habitans* sigh for independence, they are in a powerless minority, and as the Yankees who would consent to live in Canada must be few and far between, they are not likely to bring the rest of the population to their way of thinking. Whenever, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the government of the United States to control both sides of the great lakes and the entire length of the St. Lawrence, and hold the eastern as well as the southern great natural highway into the heart of the continent, the scattered populations between Lake Superior and the coast of Labrador will not make a very powerful resistance. It is only a question of time, and every wise man on either side of the Atlantic must see it. English statesmen are perfectly aware of the absurdity of attempting to hold a strip of wild land on the frontier of a great nation, when it may become an annoyance or a nuisance. The Canadians threaten, if they cannot have such a reciprocity treaty as they require, to adopt free trade, and deluge the whole frontier with smuggled goods. I wonder how long it would be before United States custom-houses would be established at Quebec, St. John's and Halifax!

In the dearth of domestic political news, the press turns its attention to the fate of JEFFERSON DAVIS and the negroes. The former is supposed to be dying at Fortress Monroe; the latter, according to the *Times*, are mostly to starve to death during the coming winter. Some estimate that a million have already perished. In the West Indies, in the larger islands, the negroes refused to work, though the planters with their own wealth and the twenty millions of pounds distributed among them for compensation, were able to pay them. In the South there are no longer any rich, and few able to pay for labor, even were the negroes willing to work. In the West Indies it was possible to live on the spontaneous productions of the soil. Not so in the Southern States. "It is easy," says the *Times*, "for a victorious government, by a few words, to strike off the fetters of the slave, and suddenly dislocate and destroy the industry of a whole community, but it is not easy to find an answer to this awful question"—the awful question being the probable fate of a million or two of negroes suddenly thrown upon their own resources in the midst of an exhausted and impoverished community.

In this view of the case there is not much sympathy with the negroes, and still less with the government which has made them free and is held responsible for what it anticipates as the consequences of their freedom. But it might have been supposed that a nation powerful enough to conquer a rebellion of six or eight millions of people, would be able to feed and govern two or three millions. The President of the United States is a Southerner—he knows the South, and its uncolored, colored, and discolored population. I think he may be trusted to do what is needed for the present, and to propose to Congress what may be required for the future; if the reorganization of the States do not relieve the General Government of all trouble in the premises.

As for us in England, our chief local troubles are a plague amoug the cattle and a dread of cholera. One may be a portent of the other. The cholera is increasing in the Levant, but has been kept out of Odessa. I do not see any more of its increase in Italy. But the cattle-scourge here is very unpleasant. Thousands are dying of a contagious disease, and there is too much reason to believe that the greater part are sold and eaten. I mean that as soon as attacked they are killed to save them, and sent to market. The sheep are dying of small-pox. The government is pottering, but excuses itself from doing anything effectual for want of adequate powers. What is the use of a government, if it have not all necessary powers? But a British minister never wants an excuse for his own inefficiency. He must have an act of Parliament or a precedent. Of course, there cannot be an act of Parliament ready made for every emergency; but one would suppose that among the high-handed acts of the Tudors and Stuarts there might be found precedents for anything. A minister who does what is wise and necessary never need be troubled about precedent or authority. A just act carries its own justification. No ruler ever suffered for a stretch of power in the right direction.

The high prices of animal food, which the working classes in these prosperous times have got somewhat in the habit of eating, are producing strikes for higher wages. The house-builders have carried their point, and got an addition to their beef-steaks and mutton-chops. Now the colliers of the northern counties are at it. A meeting of 20,000 of Lancashire and Yorkshire is about to be held, to force an increase of pay, if possible, by a single overwhelming demonstration. If food rises with wages, and wages must rise again with food, one would like to know where would be the limit of elevation?

No sooner had Dr. PRITCHARD been hanged in presence of one hundred thousand persons at Glasgow, than the country was horrified by the conviction of a woman for systematic, professional, mercenary infanticide. It was at the beautiful sea-side resort of Torbay, in Cornwall. There could not be a more cold-blooded murder—the suffocation of a child four months old, for the sum of five pounds, with the understanding that she was to put all the rest the mother might have out of the way "if there were forty of them." Of course the miserable hag, who has probably murdered scores, will be hanged without pity; but will that be the end. England is more given to this unnatural horror of infanticide than any Christian country in the world—more perhaps than any heathen one not entirely savage. Most or all the nations of continental Europe have foundling hospitals. In England we are too moral to allow such institutions, which might save the lives of hundreds—perhaps of thousands.

The truth is that this habit of child-murder has grown up here until people have been accustomed and hardened to it. When a girl kills her own new-born child, juries will not convict, except, in very rare cases of anything but concealment of birth, which is only a misdemeanor. Then the greater part of the murdered children are killed slowly with opiates and neglect. They are entered in burial societies so that there is sometimes a profit in their dying. In the case which has just been tried the disgrace of having an illegitimate child was not the motive—it was only the cost and trouble of its maintenance. It cannot be said that there is much if any disgrace in England, Scotland or Wales, in illegitimate birth among the lower classes. The public sentiment of Ireland is entirely different. In the other countries I have mentioned it is too common a thing for people to care. But there will now be some effort made to establish foundling hospitals, in spite of the ridiculous pretence that they would increase immorality. At least, they would diminish murder. The real difficulty would be that there would be no limit to the numbers who would be abandoned to the care of such an institution. Below a certain rank of life a large proportion of children born in as well as out of wedlock, would be sent to the foundling. Still, in some way it must be contrived to take care of the children of the poor, or risk the murder of a certain portion of them as at present. The continental system seems more humane and decent, and it cannot be more immoral.

Having accepted the stamp act, about which there was some difficulty in the days of my two grandfathers, you may be interested to know how large stamps they sometimes have in this country. The personal property in the will of the late RICHARD THORNTON has just been sworn to as under £2,800,000, and the probate stamp obtained. It cost £40,500, say $202,500. Such a stamp as that might be worth fighting about, but every estate in England pays taxes in that proportion on the personal property.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the week in a literary point of view was a visit paid by Mr. DICKENS and several other men of letters to Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, where they had a dinner, some eloquent speeches, and a dance. The object was to inspect three cottages erected on Sir EDWARD's estate for decayed men of letters, artists, &c., out of funds raised by the performance of "Not so Bad as We Seem"—a comedy which Punch said was also "not so good as we expected," by a company of amateurs, of which Mr. DICKENS was a distinguished member. The meeting of the guild was a very pleasant one, but the *Times* and *Pall Mall Gazette* have opened a war upon the institution and the system of genteel almshouses, which would make British authors and artists a popular show for all time to come. This criticism, however, applies as much to the Dramatic College, and all similar institutions. But as no successful writer or artist can want such charity, it is not much consequence.

In the absence of English news I am forced to turn my eyes to the Continent. Prussia is in a ferment; but German ferments commonly end in the froth and smoke of beer and tobacco. They talk much—they sing more—they drink and smoke more than all. Why should people fight when there are so many things more agreeable?

There seems to be no doubt that the Emperor of Austria has reconciled himself to Hungary in a way to very much strengthen his position. England and Austria will soon have a commercial treaty.

Spain, in consideration and in support of the late treaty, has acknowledged the Kingdom of Italy. I predict a speedy reconciliation between VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope. The question of Venetia will then be the only difficulty. *La France* takes the trouble to assure us that those who consider the courtesies now being interchanged by the French and English navies as signs of a serious political fact, are not mistaken. This can have but one meaning. There is but one power against which France and England would now unite.

Finally, you will be happy to learn that the Emperor of Morocco has put an end to the exercise of arbitrary power in his dominions, and determined that all persons shall have equal justice, and all offenders be tried according to law. We have next to hear from Abyssinia, where Mr. PALGRAVE, the Arabian traveler, has gone to attempt to relieve the British Consul, who at last accounts was being led about the country with a brass collar round his neck. If that wonderful British institution, the writ of *habeas corpus*, has been introduced into Morocco, and can be naturalized in Abyssinia, there is hope for Timbuctoo and Dahomey.

I do not write of fashion or amusements. Fashion is at the sea-side, bobbing up and down in eight inches of muddy salt water, at the tail of a bathing machine; and the amusements, in the shape of hand-organs, negro minstrels, German bands and ballad singers, are on the beach entertaining her. The opera has gone to Baden-Baden—the drama has eloped to the provinces.

In the absence of other excitement we are enjoying in London the presence of our two distinguished visitors, ABD-EL-KADER and the Ex-Queen of the Sandwich Islands. The former has brought his suite, but as I have not seen his sweet wives, I presume he has left them in Paris. He has been to the Crystal Palace, and the Turkish baths in Jermyn-street.

The harvest in France is said to be a third less than an average, and is not expected to be up to the average in England, though prices have fallen from what they were a month ago.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Moniteur and Constitutionnel on Affairs in Texas—Singular Change of Views—Panic at Lyons—Silk Manufactories in the United States.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 4, 1865.

How strangely circumstances alter cases! Only a few days ago the *Moniteur* and *Constitutionnel* were trying to convince people that Texas was not yet brought back into the Union, and that owing to its inaccessibility, and the large number of desperate rebel troops still scattered throughout the State, it could not probably be subdued for a long time to come. Now that it is announced that the Federal Government is collecting a large army on the Rio Grande, that a panic has seized the dealers in Mexican funds, and that these funds are tumbling down at the Bourse, the two papers above quoted are devoting all their energies to proving that Texas is perfectly subdued; that there is no need of a large army to preserve order, and that they have reason to know that not more than twenty or twenty-five thousand men are to be garrisoned on the Rio Grande, and as many more distributed throughout the State. These papers go further, and state that they have reason to believe that the government of the United States has given and is giving every assurance to the government of France that the army of Texas is in no way meant as a menace to Mexico, and that there is no probability of any difficulty arising between the two countries. The official paper speaks, in fact, with such positiveness on the subject, as to attract general remark, and people's minds are once more quieted on this uneasy question.

So that the official prints only give up at last their defence of the rebel cause when forced to it by what they now say was a false report on the size of the army of Texas. There is thus no telling how long these papers would have maintained the French public in the belief that the rebellion was yet on its legs, and that anarchy still reigned, if the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and other papers, had not invented that big army on the Rio Grande and thus have sounded the alarm. The character of their defence of the rebel cause is well demonstrated by this incident, and if the manner in which they have committed themselves will only serve to prevent their relapse into their former course of misrepresentation, we will have no cause of regretting this last panic about Mexico.

Another panic, on a smaller but not less interesting subject, has taken place about the development of silk manufacture in the United States. American agents, it is reported, have been lately making arrangements with a number of the best silk-workers of Lyons to go to the United States to put looms in operation there. This announcement, as you may well suppose, shook the empire, to use a strong phrase, to its very centre, for if there be any one industry more than another on which the French pride themselves, and on which reposes the wealth of the country, it is on the manufacture of silk. To touch this manufacture is to touch a vital point; and if the nation which buys the largest proportion of silk of any other should enter successfully into competition in this important industry, the blow would be a most fatal one. It is not astonishing, therefore, to see the journals attempting, by all sorts of stories, to discourage the workmen from leaving France; and in order to do this, they do not hesitate to tell the most unheard-of things as having happened to other French workmen who have gone to the United States on contracts signed in France.

At the present moment there is a general *sauve qui peut* among the politicians for the sea-side and the watering-places of Germany, and it is therefore the fashion to say, not only that nobody is in town, but that nothing is doing in matters of State. The alarmists manage to get up stories about the Emperor's health which throw the town into an excitement for an hour or two, but the telegraph soon takes care of these, and then everything relapses into its original calm.

MALAKOFF.

Concerts in the Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, R. S. W., says that he never had an opportunity of attending an afternoon concert, and then remarks that they are "almost entirely monopolized by the Upper Ten." Now, if he never was there how does he know what kind of people are attracted thither? The fact is that the "Upper Ten" are not found there at all, but thousands of the "plain people" and their children, the best behaved and most thoroughly democratic crowd I ever saw on such occasions. I do not believe that there are "thousands of business men, blessed with plenty," who cannot afford twelve Saturdays in the dullest time of the year, to "attend a concert on the Mall" at 4 P. M. If this were so, I pity my fellow-clerks unfortunate enough to be in their employ. I spend a great deal of my time in the Park with my family, and I deprecate the introduction of "moonlight concerts," unless the police force be increased an hundred fold, and I have no doubt that the commissioners understand this fully as well, if not better than

SEVENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.

The Arrow Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the steamer *Arrow* investigation is progressing, cannot an examination be made of the condition of the steamers *J. P. Smith* and *P. G. Coffin*. I do not mean simply a boiler examination, but also an examination of the vessels' woodwork. Considerable has been said about the condition of the *Arrow's* boilers, but little or nothing about her hull. What is the condition of the hulls of the three vessels?

STEAMBOAT.

THE CREAM OF THE POLICE COURTS.—At the Tombs, Justice DOWLING being engaged on the Mumford examination, Alderman JONES assisted. Ward Officer RICHARD FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, appeared with ALFRED WOHLTMAN, distiller, and CHAS. WOHLTMAN, his clerk, and both were committed by Justice DOWLING, to answer at the Court of General Sessions for stealing $50 worth of spirits from Messrs. HOFFMAN & CURTIS, of No. 360 Greenwich-street, and selling the same to WM. MOHRMANN, of No. 369 Greenwich-street. ALFRED WOHLTMAN, who has long been employed by Messrs. H. & C., having been caught in this instance, confessed that he had frequently stolen liquors from them. MOHRMAN, hearing of the arrest, fled from the city.... JAMES K. BARKER, an officer of the navy, was taken into custody by Policeman BARRETT, of the Sixth Ward, for decoying MARY E. KINNEY, a child of 7 years, from her parents' abode, at Bergen Hill, N. J., drugging her with liquor at a den in Leonard-street, and attempting then to commit a hideous crime. Justice DOWLING sent the accused to New-Jersey for trial....On Thursday night Policemen OLDEN and HALLORAN, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested AUGUST HERMAN and JOHN FISHER, having in their possession, on Harlem Bridge, $100 worth of clothing which had been stolen from Mr. JOHN WILKINSON'S dwelling, at West Farms, which had been burglariously entered. Justice CONNOLLY sent the prisoners to Westchester County for trial.... WILLIAM CLARK, a young Canadian, was apprehended by Officer HAYS, of the Broadway Police, for stealing $148 worth of wearing apparel from Mr. THEODORE CLARK, of No. 64 Prince-street, Brooklyn. When taken into custody, CLARK had a suit of the complainant's garments on his person. He confessed, and took the officer to a place in Twenty-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue, where he had pawned a coat and other articles. Justice LEDWITH committed the prisoner in default of $1,500 bail....Sergt. DAVID J. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, complained that ALLEN CAMERON kept a resort for thieves and abandoned women at No. 95 Seventh-avenue, the place near which Officer THOS. WALKER was murdered. Justice LEDWITH required CAMERON to find $500 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions. This is an earnest of what the Police authorities intend to do at once for the banditti of the Sixteenth Ward.

THE KETCHUM DEFALCATIONS.—Upon the application of creditors of MORRIS KETCHUM & Co., Judge SUTHERLAND, of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning granted attachments against the firm property. The affidavits set forth that MORRIS KETCHUM and EDMUND B. KETCHUM were copartners; that MORRIS KETCHUM was a non-resident, and EDMUND B. KETCHUM an absconding debtor. The Sheriff placed these processes in the hands of Deputy MURPHY who has attached the following real estate belonging to MORRIS KETCHUM: The premises Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-street; the premises No. 25½ Wall-street; house and lot in Thirty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue; house and lot in Thirty-eighth-street, near Fourth-avenue; the house and lot No. 424 Fifth-avenue. The real estate thus seized is estimated at over half a million of dollars.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Little business was transacted by the Fire Commissioners, yesterday, Mr. BROWN not being present at the meeting. Hose Company No. 4 asked permission to visit Philadelphia, and the petition was referred to Commissioner ENGS. A communication was received from Chief Engineer KINGSLAND concerning certain employes in his office. Hose Company No. 29 was authorized to purchase fire apparatus for $250. The board ordered that a contract be made with Messrs. MENEELY & Co., of Troy, for three new fire-bells, to weigh 5,000 pounds each. The meetings of the commissioners are still strictly private.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday morning NICHOLAS WASSUN, a youth of 10 years, accidentally fell through a hatchway at No. 270 Third-street, and was instantly killed. The body was taken to the parents' dwelling, at No. 282 Third-street....A son of Mr. DAVID H. GOODMAN, of No. 53 Third-street, was accidentally run over, and instantly killed, last evening, in Third-street, by car No. 11 of the Second-avenue line. The boy was 5 years of age.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—United States Marshal ROBERT MURRAY sails at noon to-day in the Inman steamship *City of Boston*, for Europe, intending to be absent two months. He will visit Scotland, Ireland and the continent before he returns. The duties of the Marshal's office, during Mr. MURRAY's absence, will devolve upon First Deputy JOSEPH P. THOMPSON.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL—PASSAGE OF THE TAX ORDINANCE.—The Common Council of Jersey City met last evening, and passed the ordinance for the assessment of an annual tax for the year ending May 1, 1866, exclusive of poll tax, amounting to $267,000, for the following purposes: For street repairs, $4,000; Belgian pavement, $6,000; lighting streets, $15,000; police, $37,000; support of poor, $3,000; Fire Department, $8,000; public schools, $22,000; payment of salaries, $17,500; printing, $5,000; election expenses, $500; repairs, supplies, &c., $7,500; payment of interest, $115,000; legal expenses, $70; public health, $800; stationery, $1,000; Fourth of July, $5; cleaning streets, $7,625; deficiencies, 1863, $9,000; for building public school in the Fifth Ward, $500; opening Montgomery-street, $3,000; for sinking fund to pay the war debt, one mill on the dollar.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 8:30 o'clock last evening, was caused by the mosquito net taking fire from a lighted candle, while a woman was hunting out the pests, in the dwelling over the dry goods store, at No. 47 Newark-avenue, Jersey City. The bed-clothing took fire from the net, and was damaged to the extent of about $15.

To Surprise and Amuse.

It may surprise and amuse the reader to see the remarks which patients add after writing their names on our certificate roll—a roll which is 150 feet long, and contains over *five thousand names!*

We have extracted teeth for so many thousands, without a single accident, that the safety and efficiency of the nitrous oxide gas is established beyond all question.

"I thought I was sailing."

"I thought the tooth was still to be extracted when I awoke."

"Second trial; if occasion requires will come again."

"Without the least knowledge of it when extracted, and all out at one dose."

BY A LADY WHO HAD EIGHTEEN EXTRACTED:

"A sensation so pleasing no tongue can express."

"Came 80 miles! Would go 80 times 80."

"No feeling but that of quiet sleep."

"Words are inadequate to express my thankfulness."

"Can hardly believe it."

"The inhalation of the gas is beautiful—no pain in extracting."

"If that is the way you do it, I would as lief have them all out."

"Tip top! I would *walk* ten miles to have one drawn."

"I wish I could always dream like that."

"*Vive le* nitrous oxide."

G. Q. COLTON,
No. 19 Cooper Union.

Colton Dental Association.—Advertisement.

Thirty Lines of Common Sense.

Reader, having glanced over the editorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertisements, saying to yourself, "These are published by the writers to serve their own interest."

Perhaps so. But it is no less true that *it concerns your interest to read these thirty lines.* If you are healthy, it is presumed you wish to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case, it is important to you to know that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest and best Tonic and Alterative ever advertised in any country. This is a period of the year when the strongest need an invigorant; for the oppressive heat drains the system of strength faster than the most potent and vigorous organization can recruit it. Therefore, as a preservative of health, as a protection against the devitalizing action of heat and malaria it produces, *you* should sustain the good constitution and sound stamina with which Nature has blessed you with this PEERLESS VEGETABLE TONIC.

It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak and ailing the importance of acquiring, by safe means, the strength which unassisted Nature denies them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the BITTERS trial. Before they have taken the elixir three days, in conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge with gratitude its genial operation. They will find that it imparts mental as well as nervous energy, and regulates all the internal functions admirably. This is the experience of the debilitated and depressed, and in making these statements, the proprietors only echo the language of innumerable testimonials. Sold everywhere.

New-York Office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

It Operates Like Magic.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

The Success of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, in substitution of cheaper goods, is based upon their merit. The best are the cheapest.

General Southern Land Agency.

ALL SOUTHERN STATES REPRESENTED.
EMIGRATION INVITED.

Land offices in every State, managed by the best business men, aided by eminent legal advisers in each county; will bring surplus lands, of untold agricultural and mineral wealth into market, without cost to the purchaser.

Offices established in the chief cities of the North and Europe, will furnish information gratis to those desiring to purchase or lease.

Particular attention given to titles, and no land subject to confiscation sold until released.

Parties wishing to sell or buy lands will apply to the offices in the States, or to this office; and lands offered for sale through the General Agency will be platted, exhibited and advertised without charge in their newspaper and otherwise.

For the present, KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., will be Corresponding Secretary of the General Agency, and communications should be addressed to him, at the New-York office, No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st.

The Boston and Philadelphia offices will soon be announced.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
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MARRIED.

DICKINSON—DICKINSON.—At the Cathedral, Manchester, England, on Thursday, July 6, by Rev. J. A. Pocklington, JOHN DICKINSON, Esq., of New-York, and Miss ANNA M. DICKINSON, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Dickinson, Esq., of Manchester, Eng.

EBBS—COLTON.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, at Emanuel Church, Newport, R. I., by Rev. L. P. W. Balch, D. D., ALLEN EBBS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and JENNIE N., daughter of Charles Colton, M. D., of Newport.

NICHOLS—WESTCOTT.—At Goshen, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, by Rev. Wm. A. Westcott, EDWARD L. NICHOLS, of Jersey City, and SARAH W. WESTCOTT, of Goshen. No cards.

PACKER—KENNARD.—At the Simpson M. E. Church, on Thursday, Aug. 17, by Rev. M. E. Ellison, Mr. ROBERT M. PACKER, of South Bergen, and MELISSA A. KENNARD, only daughter of John Kennard, Esq., of Hudson City.

YATES—PARSONS.—On Friday, Aug. 18, by Rev. Chas. Shrimpton, WM. W. YATES, of this city, and Miss JENNIE A. PARSONS, daughter of J. T. Parsons, Esq., of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

CURRAN.—At Newport, on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY CURRAN.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Nathaniel Boyd, on Palisade-av., Hudson City, at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon.

DODGE.—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 18, JANE ELIZABETH VAUGHN, wife of Jeremiah P. B. Dodge, and sister of Edward R. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 38 Laight-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DISBROW.—At Middletown Point, on Thursday, Aug. 17, Mrs. MARY DISBROW, wife of the late Nicholas H. Disbrow, Esq., in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at the Presbyterian Church of the village.

GRAY.—At Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 18, Rev. JOHN GRAY, aged 73 years.

Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, Chatham Four Corners, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 12 M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery on Monday afternoon. Carriages in waiting at the Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 3:45 P. M. His ministerial friends and acquaintances, and those of his sons, John A., Robert H., George H., and Joshua W. Gray, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HOUGHTON.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 17, after a brief and severe illness, ALFRED HENRY HOUGHTON, aged 22 years, 6 months and 6 days, son of A. Houghton, M. D.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. [illegible] old, and 313 new West 28th-st., near 8th-av., this day, (Saturday,) Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at Rhinebeck, HENRY T. JENKINS, Jr., aged 18 years and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 34 East 19th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LAMBERTSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 17, PRINCE ALLEN, only child of Adrianna and Andrew J. Lambertson, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Henry M. Burtis, 12th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORSS.—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 17, AMOS MORSS, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 28 West 17th-st., on Sunday afternoon next, at 5½ o'clock.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, DEBORAH ANN, wife of Edwin Nichols.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Samuel S. Thorp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1[illegible] Allen-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 18, ROBERT T. OGDEN, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock.

POWERS.—At Woodstock, near Harlem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday morning, Aug. 17, CHARLES POWERS, late of Carroll Park, Brooklyn, aged 45 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) at 3 o'clock to-morrow, (Sunday.)

SOUTHWIL.—On Friday, Aug. 18, of consumption, ANN SOUTHWIL, relict of John Southwil, aged 70 years, 6 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Wm. H. Cobanks, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 247 East 9th-st.

THERASSON.—In this city, on Thursday evening, Aug. 17, WILLIAM TITUS, youngest son of Louis F. and Charlotte W. Therasson, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 244 West 34th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILLCOCKS.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, MARGARET MORRIS, widow of the late Lewis Willcocks.

Her funeral will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. Norwood, No. 121 West 42d-st.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. O. H. Perry, the Consul of the United States at Canton, of the death, on the 29th day of June, 1864, at that place, of HENRY P. VROOMAN.

Information has also been received at this department from Mr. J. C. A. Wingate, the Consul of the United States at Swatow, of the death, on the 9th of March last, at that place, of DAVID YOUNG LAW. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, of the death, on the 21st day of May last, at Ningpo, of Mr. JOHN W. BUTLER, a native of Ireland, and for some time a resident of New-York City. The legal representatives of the deceased may obtain further information regarding his death and estate left by him by addressing this department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TAKE OFF THE FOOT
AND PUT ON THE STUB.
TAKE OFF THE STUB
AND PUT ON THE FOOT.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.
The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof: and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

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PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS, WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, 1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.
The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.
Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.
The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.
T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, August 11, 1865.
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BANK, Corning, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Mercantile Bank, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL..................$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865..............$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.
Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.
Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:
1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.
2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.
3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.
The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.
Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH H. COLTON against HENRY H. DICKSON—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, HENRY H. DICKSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, number sixty-five Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and seventy-three dollars, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 27, 1865.
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EDWARD VAN NESS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 65 Wall-st.

U. S. MUSTERING AND DISBURSING OFFICE,
No. 25 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1865.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all just and proper claims for expenses incurred in recruiting volunteers must be immediately presented at this office for adjustment.
NATHANIEL PRIME,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A.,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 119 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:
For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.
Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.
Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.
18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and
32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.
Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF DIRECTOR AND GENERAL MANAGER OF MILITARY RAILROADS, U. S.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1865.
FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.
The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.
For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W. Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn. 300 tons.

ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 260 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.
Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.
There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.
The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Car five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about
1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BARGES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 55 North River, foot of Hammond-st., the following barges, viz.:
E. R. LAMB, 117 tons.
THOMAS CLARKSON, 120 tons.
WM. BAXTER, 110 tons.
Terms cash at time of sale.
By order of Gen. VAN VLIET, Q. M.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEP., COR. WHITEHALL AND BRIDGE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, ———, 1865.
SALE OF HAY PRESSES, &C.
Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 52 North River, six hay presses and fixtures, no longer required by the government.
Terms, cash in government funds.
The property to be removed within three days after sale.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat and farm over 87 acres, with superior improvements, on the Byberry and Andalusia Turnpike, about 7 minutes' drive from steamboat and railroad stations, 14 miles from Market-st. On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country place known as Wyndlawn, containing 87 acres, — perches, situate on the Byberry and Andalusia turnpike, which leads from Andalusia steamboat landing and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad station directly past the property. It is situate in a most desirable and beautiful neighborhood, and surrounded with elegant improvements, and very convenient of access both by persons residing either in New-York or Philadelphia. May be examined any day previous to sale on application to the owner and occupant, JESSE E. SMITH, Esq., who sells on account of going to Europe. There are nine daily trains from Philadelphia, and two steamboats.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
Full particulars in handbills, copies of which may be had at the auction rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., Broadway and 4th-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMERS ARAGO AND FULTON will be sold at auction, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1865, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers.
With the steamers will be included two new boilers for the *Arago*, fully complete and ready to be placed in the vessel, that have cost about seventy thousand dollars.
For further particulars apply at the office of the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The outbuildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River, and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittents here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 22 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 229 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE—Fronting on the turnpike road and running to tide-water, a pleasant residence, one quarter of a mile from a railroad depot; house contains 10 rooms; been built 8 years, and is in good order; stable for two horses and room for four carriages; plot of ground 73x357, with a good garden and plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north side of 86th-st., between the 2d and 3d avenues; the house is large (40x38) and fine, with all the modern improvements; the grounds attached are finely shaded by large trees, and contain about seventeen lots, (25x100,) on which is a stable and also a bowling alley. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, on the premises; or at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—LOTS ON 5TH AND 8TH AVS., OP-posite Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on streets adjacent to Central Park.
For sale.—Lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For sale.—Several desirable plots of lots above the Park.
For particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESI-dence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROP-erty; frame house, nearly new; has fourteen rooms and as many closets; good barn, &c., &c.; abundance of good water; garden large and rich; great variety of fruit. Terms easy. Address B. S. N., care R. S. Gould, corner Murray and Greenwich sts., or inquire of him.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF REAL ESTATE for sale, village property, of all numerable prices, between $1,000 and $10,000; farms in all quantities from 5 to 150 acres; building sites of any size from ¼ to 20 acres. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon. Some of the above property very cheap.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW TWO-story, brown-stone basement, brick house, with high stoop and all modern improvements, near Clinton-av., convenient to cars, with furniture, nearly new, if desirable; terms easy; owner going South. Address F. K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, SITUATED five miles from New-Brunswick, containing 143 acres, including 50 acres of wood land, large orchard of choice fruits, &c. Farm, crops, stock and utensils together or separately. For particulars, apply to CHARLES H. AKLEY, Lafayette Market, Broadway and 43d-st.

A FARM, 50 AND 100 ACRES, FINE house, outbuildings and fruit in Cornwall, Hudson River, $7,000. Also, 40 acres, $4,000; 11 acres; 10 acres; 2 acres; all fine buildings and fruit.
P. ZIGLER, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side of 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av.; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—Fine stone house and 40 acres on Manor Road. Gardens, outbuildings, &c., all in perfect order. Also, a number of eligible building sites adjoining, with fine views. Apply to H. B. TURNER, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, TWO STORIES, AT-tic and cellar, seven rooms, five lots, on 97th-st., between Broadway and Hudson River; view of river; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 59 Liberty-st., third floor, rear.

THE BEAUTIFUL PLACE AT WEST Morrisania, owned and occupied by Mr. F. W. GILLEY, will be sold, and possession given immediately, if desired. Apply on the premises. Three minutes' walk from Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A MODERATE SIZED AND TASTY DWELL-ing for sale in a fine location, convenient to station, at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J. J. W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 6th-av., and between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AT RAHWAY, ELIZA-beth, Plainfield, Brunswick, Somerville, Millstone and Metuchin; also, beautiful farms near the above places.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOTELS ON NEW-YORK AND Erie Railway; also, one in New-Jersey; all well located.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE GARDEN OF NEW-JER-sey, several productive farms, elegant soil, free from stones or stump; sold low.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—EIGHT LOTS IN 113TH and 114th-sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FUR-nished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
on 5th-av., an elegant house and stable for $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
3 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UN-furnished; possession immediate; ten rooms; in good order; with fruit, garden, barn, and about one acre; plenty of shade; location Darien depot, on New-Haven Railroad. Refer to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO RENT IN HOBOKEN—A HOUSE thoroughly furnished, pleasantly situated in Washington-street, overlooking the grounds of Com. Stevens. For particulars apply to GEORGE W. BOWERS, Nos. 41 and 43 Warren-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 31ST-ST., near 4th-av. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., near 23d-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—TWO OR THREE VERY pleasant rooms may be had, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 28 University-place.

PIER NO. 2 NORTH RIVER TO BE LET on lease for a term of years. Apply on the pier, to B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,856 Post-office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS city property, a country seat within one hour of this city, five to twenty-five acres, fine house, shade, fruit, and water scenery. Price not to exceed $7,500. New-Jersey preferred. Address "HOUSE" Box, No. 4,242, New-York Post-Office.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, or part of a house wanted; neighborhood of 2d-av. preferred. Address HOME, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements; location west of 4th-av., and below 40th-st. Address HOUSE, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HOUSES AND lots in good locations.
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE INTEREST OF MR. EDMUND B. BRADY in the firm of JOHNSON, BRADY & CO. ceases from this date. The business of the firm will be continued by the remaining partners, (who alone will sign in liquidation,) under the name of JOHNSON & MONTGOMERY.
JOHN JOHNSON.
EDMUND B. BRADY.
CLARENCE W. MONTGOMERY.
No. 141 ELM-ST., Aug. 17, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.
BALL, BLACK & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 227 and 229 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus*," *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 28 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 155 South-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE TEACHER OF Natural Sciences, (Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy,) in one of the Chartered Colleges of this city, is open for engagement in private institutions during the coming season. Address M., care of Messrs. Luhme & Co., No. 556 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway. All who enter their names prior to Sept. 1, will secure their instruction for the Fall at the half prices of the Summer term.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N.Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding-school for twelve boys; location retired and beautiful; terms moderate; reopens Sept. 6. Address LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Allentown, Penn., with chartered privileges and superior advantages, re-opens Sept. 5. For circulars address REV. M. L. HOFFORD, A.M. President.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
The Twenty-first Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home, by addressing Prof. EATON, No. 115 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 3, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEwood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, Arithmetic, Spelling, $15 to $20 per quarter. Ladies' writing lessons, $2. No. 62 Bowery. Gov. King writes: "Col. Paine's plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19. Office hours from 2 to 5 P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 26th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-ENGLAND University, accustomed to instruct in the various branches usually taught in our best colleges, desires a suitable situation; can instruct in bookkeeping and military tactics if required; would lease school property if suitably located. Address TEACHER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and instruct Latin with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 388 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT wishes a situation as teacher or governess; would be willing to act in any honorable capacity which should offer. Address HELEN OATLEY, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, for one week.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

PACIFIC LODGE, NO. 233, F. & A. M.— EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.—The excursion of the above Lodge will take place on FRIDAY, Aug. 25. The steamboat *Sylvan Shore* has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave Harlem at 6¾, 8th-st. at 7¼, Peck-slip at 7¾, Murray-st. at 8¼, and 14th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and will proceed to West Point for a day's recreation, returning in proper season. Tickets, price $3, may be obtained from Brs. Costello, Valentine, and M'Gowan, of the Committee.
JAMES HYDE, Secretary.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.—The steamer POMONA leaves foot of Harrison-st. every SUNDAY, at 7:30 A. M., landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

PURE GROUND BONE-DUST FROM A. FISHER & BROTHER. Price $45 per 2,000 pounds. Fertilizers of all kinds. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers,
Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 19
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE ... A. BOCANDI ... FRIDAY ... Aug. 18
EUROPE ... A. DUCHESNE ... FRIDAY ... Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
and taking passengers for London, Havre, Southampton, and Bremen.
The first-class steamship CIRCASSIAN,
Capt. ED. CAVENDY, formerly of steamer *Washington*, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19.
First Cabin $100 00
Second Cabin 55 00
Steerage 32 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Vessel not accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st., or to RUGER BROTHERS, Brokers for the line, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 16
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY ... Aug. 19
CITY OF CORK .... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 23
ETNA .... SATURDAY ... Aug. 26
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 .... NEW-YORK ..... TINKLEPAUGH, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN .... SLOCUM, (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.— REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
First class, $250. | Second class, $175. | Third class, $100.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH .... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA .... Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER .... Capt. ROSE.
The steamship KALORAMA will sail SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.
The fast A No. 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 23d of August; has superior accommodations for passengers, and will land her freight on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR, L. C. WIMPENNY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, and the UNITED STATES, G. SHARE, Commander, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, J. B. BAKER, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The ATLANTA follows, leaving here on the 26th.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
NEVADA, CARPENTER;
UNITED STATES, SHERE;
AMERICA, LINDT;
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN.
The NEVADA will leave foot of Canal-st. North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The UNITED STATES will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
ALHAMBRA, R. B. BENSON, Master.
GRANADA, R. BAXTER.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST Commander, having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship CUMBERLAND, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The MONEKA will leave on her regular day, THURSDAY, Aug. 24.
Agents at Charleston—ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 25th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The REPUBLIC follows on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES AT ORIGINAL JACOBS' 407 BROADWAY N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.
ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.
All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,
with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack
For sale by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No 546 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

MISCARRIED—AN ARMY VALISE, BELONGing to the late Gen. Winthrop. It was forwarded from City Point, Va., on or about the 15th of April last, by Adams' Express Co. Any information respecting the same will be suitably rewarded on applying to GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP AND STEAKS, at the Woodlawn, No. 221 6th-av., between 14th and 15th-sts. Families supplied at all times, by the quart or gallon.
WM. P. DENMAN, Caterer of Hoboken Turtle Club.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The Grand Fairy and Comic Pantomime, the
WITCH OF THE BLACK CAVERN;
OR, THE GOLDEN PILLS OF MAGIC.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.
MISS ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
will appear, for the
FIRST TIME IN PANTOMIMIC CHARACTER.
CHARACTER DANCE by Miss EMMA SHELL.
COMIC DANCE ON STILTS by Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE LION-HEARTED
TALLEEN BROTHERS,
together with
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
ON THE AERIAL BARS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK.
8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
Proprietor .... PAUL FALK.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
TWENTY-THIRD FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
TWENTY-THIRD FREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL
CONCERT CONCERT CONCERT
CONCERT CONCERT CONCERT
will take place under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS,
THIS SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at 4½.
An entirely new and attractive programme will be given.

PROF. LOWE AND HIS ARMY BALLOON at Central Park every day and evening. An opportunity is afforded to all to ascend and view the city and surroundings at an elevation of 1,000 feet, by means of strong cables.

STEAMBOATS.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.
The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. Jos. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.
Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.
Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.
The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.
For information, freight or passage, apply to or address JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent, No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt. Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 8:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASsenger steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.
New Line Between New-York and Long Branch.
The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M.
This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 8 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST. Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE TALENTED
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
SATURDAY, AUG. 19,
Last night of THE COLLEEN BAWN,
which must be withdrawn, notwithstanding its astonishingly great success, in order to make way for other novelties that have been for some time in preparation.
This evening will be performed Dion Boucicault's greatest Irish drama, entitled
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
with beautiful scenery by Isherwood, and the following magnificent distribution of characters:
Myles-na-Coppaleen, with songs, "The Lads that Live in Ireland," and "Limerick is Beautiful," and Macgillicuddy's Jig,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Danny Mann .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Tom .... Mr. Chas. Fisher
Corrigan .... Mr. John Nunan
Hardress Cregan .... Mr. J. E. Whiting
Kyrle Daly .... Mr. Williamson
Bertie O'More .... Mr. Brown
Hyland Creagh .... Mr. Hillyard
Corporal .... Mr. Pope
Dennis .... Mr. Graham
Eily O'Connor, with songs, "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow" ... Miss Ione Burke
Mrs. Cregan .... Mrs. Farren
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh" .... Mrs. Jennings
Sheelah Mann .... Mrs. John Sefton
MONDAY evening will be produced the popular comedy in two acts, written by Tyrone Power, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK,
with Mr. DAN BRYANT for the first time as
PADDY O'RAFFERTY.
To be preceded by the elegant petite comedy of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS,
in which Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Barrett will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HOUSE THRONGED NIGHTLY.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
OF
ARRAH NA POGUE.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 19, AND
EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
THIRTY-SIXTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON
As ARRAH MEELISH.
The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,
NO. 720 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
EVERY EVENING,
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
The world-renowned Magician and Ventriloquist, with his troupe of 100 Learned Canary Birds.
GRAND MATINEE THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.
Same entertainment as in the evening.

MEDICAL.

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THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

The Examination Drawing to a Close--, Counsel to Sum Up To-day.

Ex-Judge Stuart Reads the Interesting Statement of Genevieve Lyons.

Statement of Brown-Brower-Davis, Otherwise Sam. Fox.

Jenkins in the Tombs--His First Statement.

WHAT ROSA ALLEN SAYS.

The examination, before Justice LEDWITH, at Jefferson Market Police Court, of the two remaining prisoners in the Phenix Bank defalcation case, approached its culmination yesterday, and will, we dare say, be concluded to-day. The prisoners, IDA BROWER, or BROWN, or GENEVIEVE LYONS, and her paramour, CHARLES BROWN-BROWER or SAM. DAVIS, as everybody now knows, are accused of hounding HENRY B. JENKINS on to the robberies for which he has been committed to answer. Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART, their counsel, contends that there is no evidence that his clients had guilty knowledge of JENKINS' peculations, they having understood him to be an operator in petroleum; but Mr. JOHN MCKEON, counsel for the Phenix Bank, insists that the prisoners were privy to the robberies.

The examination was resumed at 10-40 o'clock, the first witness being

POLICEMAN JOHN MCGOWAN,

of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and by this witness it was shown that BROWN, BROWER, DAVIS, or whatever his name may be, took a bundle of wearing apparel to the girl, GENEVIEVE LYONS, at a late hour on the night of her arrest by Ward Detective MCCARTY, thus establishing the relation which BROWN holds toward the girl; but it has not for an instant been denied that the fellow was, is, and perhaps may continue to be the weenly IDA's poodle canine biped, and hence this officer's testimony merely consumed time to no purpose. The next witness was

MR. WILLIAM K. FOWLER,

of the Greenwich Bank, and this gentleman swore that CHARLES BROWN had no money on deposit in the vaults of that institution. But

MR. CLINTON GILBERT,

President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, testified that the amount of a deposit of CHARLES BROWN in that bank was $3,000; it had last week been claimed by an assignee of BROWN; within six months BROWN had drawn out $2,000—making $5,000 in all. On his cross-examination the witness said the bank refused to pay the claim of BROWN's assignee.

Mr. MCKEON then proposed to prove that BROWN had a deposit of from $2,000 to $3,000 in the Union Dime Savings Bank; but a witness who had been expected not having appeared in court, this branch of the case was for the time abandoned, and ex-Judge STUART, moving for a discharge of the prisoner, here proposed that the Court listen to

A STATEMENT BY GENEVIEVE LYONS,

who, the ex-Judge said, would speak truthfully and reveal all that she knew concerning JENKINS; what amount of money she had received, and how she had expended the same. But on second thought Mr. STUART deemed it prudent to reduce this statement to writing, and with Justice LEDWITH's consent he retired with the girl and the Judge to a private room, and the proceedings in open court were suspended while counsel was writing the statement. On the return of Justice LEDWITH, ex-Judge STUART, and the girl,

MR. FRANK H. CHAPIN,

clerk in the Union Dime Savings Bank, was called to testify that BROWN made a deposit of $2,500 on the 5th of May last, in that bank.

Mr. STUART objected, saying that the evidence was irrelevant; the fact was admitted.

Mr. MCKEON proposed to show that at the time when this deposit was made, BROWN, rendering the name of Brower, offered the money, and said that his place of residence was No. 159 Bleecker-street—the abode of the girl "Vieva"—that her home was his home, &c.

Mr. STUART again objected, saying that it was unnecessary to go into any such inquiry.

Mr. MCKEON said that Mr. STUART fully appreciated the importance of the question; and for the reason that the counsel for the prisoners objected, the prosecution would insist that the subject should be explored, as it was the right of the Phenix Bank to know where the money that had been stolen from it was, in order that it might be recovered.

Judge LEDWITH said that the testimony might be taken under protest.

Mr. CHAPIN then said that the amount of BROWN's deposit in the Union Dime Savings Bank was $2,500; that the depositor gave the name of Charles Brower, with his residence at No. 159 Bleecker-street, and that the money had since been claimed by an assignee of Brower.

Mr. STUART now cross-examined the witness, who described the process of depositing money, and undertook to explain how he knew that BROWN made the deposit.

Mr. STUART asked him whether he knew anything about the case, except from the books.

Mr. CHAPIN replied in the negative, and added that he made the entries and had looked over them. There was no doubt in regard to the facts that he had stated. The witness here commenced to argue that BROWER must have been the man, when Ex-Judge STUART promptly asked him:

"Are you a counselor-at-law, practicing in this State?"

WITNESS—No, Sir. [Laughter.]

Ex-Judge STUART—Then don't argue the case with me.

Mr. MCKEON—The money belonged to the bank, and I mean to say that whenever we can get at our stolen money we shall take it.

Ex-Judge STUART—Go to your thief and get it.

Mr. MCKEON—Your thieves have it.

This sally was received with laughter, and here the prosecution rested.

THE DEFENCE.

In opening the case for the defence, the usual formal examination papers of the court were brought into requisition, and, as usual, the defendant was informed that she was about to be examined, and could answer or not such questions as might be propounded. The examination proceeded and was duly recorded, thus:

QUESTION—What is your name? Answer—GENEVIEVE LYONS.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Nineteen years.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Massachusetts.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In the City of New-York; No. 159 Bleecker-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I have been a saleswoman and a waitress in a saloon.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you?

The girl turned to her counsel, and he, motioning her to silence, produced the paper which had been written in Justice LEDWITH's presence, and read the

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF GENEVIEVE LYONS,

signed by her own hand, and confirmed by her oath, and ex-Judge STUART's affirmation of his belief in its perfect truth, as follows:

When I first came to this city, I obtained a situation as sales-girl in a corset and trimming store, where I remained, at low wages, until the proprietor stopped business. I could get no other place; I had no money, and no friends to give me any. Afterward I saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a waiter-girl in a refreshment saloon, and went and got the place, at a great deal more wages than I ever had before, beside a premium for wine which I sold. I had been there but a few days, when Mr. JENKINS came there, with three or four others. He had a good deal of wine, and called me to wait on him. The proprietor told me he was worth more than all the other wine customers in his house; that I must not wait on any other man while he was in the saloon; that he always wanted a waiter-girl to himself; that if he took a notion to me he would give me a great deal of money, and that he went to a great many saloons and spent thousands of dollars, and gave money to all the girls that he liked; that night he gave me $10, and the proprietor gave me $2 for the wine I had sold for him; after that he came there every week, and sometimes every night almost. There would be aways different persons in the saloon, and

HE TREATED EVERYBODY.

He always had great rolls of bills; he always gave me money—sometimes a ten dollar bill, and two or three times a fifty-dollar bill; once he gave me a hundred-dollar bill to buy me a watch, and I sent it to pay my little brother's schooling; all the other girls were jealous of me, because he liked me more than them; after a little while, he told me he liked me better than any girl he ever saw; that he would take me out of that saloon, as it was no place for me; he said he would send me to school and give me a better education; he said he was very rich, and owned oil wells, and had as much money as he could spend; that he was a broker, and had a share in a good many railroads; he told all such things as this, but he never told me he was in any bank; I did not know where he lived, and never asked him; and did not think he wanted me to know; and I did not wish to know; he was so good to me; one night he told me to find some rooms, and he would pay the rent of them; I found the rooms in Bleecker-street, where I was arrested; he gave me eight hundred dollars to furnish them; he supported me, and came to see me every week, and sometimes every night; I never met him in the street but once, and that was accidental; I was never in a bad-house; Mr. Jenkins did not know that BROWN ever came to my rooms; and in this way I may have been wrong to him (JENKINS.) I honestly believe I have received of JENKINS only about two thousand five hundred or three thousand dollars. He gave me also some money to pay two doctors' bills. He was very good to me when I was sick. The doctors' names were BRUNSTEAD and WALLACE. I have been out of the city but once, and that for about two weeks, since I knew Mr. JENKINS, and with that exception; which did not cost over two hundred dollars, I never spent a dollar. This money, all of it, was spent for his convenience and comfort. I never gave a dollar to any human being—never. I have nothing now but my clothing and that furniture. This is a truthful statement of the facts, whether they be in my favor or against me.

GENEVIVE LYONS.

Having read the foregoing unadorned tale, Ex-Judge STUART remarked, his voice tremulous with emotion, that he felt in his heart the girl had been perfectly ingenuous, and that she ought to be liberated. The Court next entered upon the

EXAMINATION OF CHARLES BROWN,

the usual record being made, as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—CHARLES BROWN.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Twenty-four.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—Massachusetts.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—City of New-York.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am a butcher.

Q.—Have you any anything to say, and if so, what—relative to the charge here preferred against you? Here Ex-Judge STUART again read, as follows, the

STATEMENT OF CHARLES BROWN.

I am innocent of any guilt or criminal conduct in my connection with, or in relation to the affairs of the HENRY B. JENKINS and the Phenix Bank; I accidentally made the acquaintance of JENKINS in some of the public places in this city; having seen him at different times and different places, and formed a friendship for him and he for me. After the existence of the relations between us, he on different occasions loaned me several sums of money, never exceeding $100, and seldom exceeding $10, excepting on one occasion, he was to loan me $1,000; he did let me have $900 with which to go into business, mutually understood and agreed upon between us; I always supposed he was a rich broker and banker in Wall-street, but his precise place of business I never knew, or sought to know; I never said anything, nor gave any signs of a threatening or intimidating character, or I never knew he was a wrong doer in any respect toward any person; I often assured him I would pay back all the money he lent me, and he would tell me I might pay him if I was ever able, and if I was not, it made no difference, for he was rich, and making money every day—sometimes a $1,000 a day; that he was interested in oil wells in Pennsylvania, and he promised to send me out there and give me a share in his oil business, by which he said I could make from $20,000 to $50,000 in six months. This is the truth, and all I have to say at present about the matter.

CHARLES BROWN.

This closed the examination of both prisoners, and after recess of three-quarters of an hour, Mr. STUART made a motion to

STIKE OUT JENKINS' STATEMENTS

against the prisoners, it not being proper evidence against them. He had, he said, previously presented his arguments in favor of the motion, and he added that the statement of JENKINS, so far as it affected these prisoners in their absence, formed no part of the resgesta of the case, and could not be uged in a civil or criminal case against any citizen. The law was well established on that point. The prisoner, who was charged with embezzling money, could not be a proper witness to send others to State Prison. If JENKINS were in court, and were to declare that the prisoners made him steal the money, even that statement could not be taken or entertained for a moment by the court; and if that were true, was it possible that what a criminal had said outside of that court against prisoners, in the absence of the sacred test of an oath, but in the subornation of interested parties, could be introduced there as evidence? He said, with profound respect and in deference to the opinion of the court, that no lawyer in the land would assume such a position. The books were overwhelmingly full on the subject. This man, himself a criminal, attempts to transfer his iniquity to the shoulders of those who are not only innocent in fact, but who cannot be bound by anything that he says. JENKINS cannot be heard as a witness in the court, and therefore all of his declarations must be excluded. "Shall these persons," the counsel asked, "be confined to a felon's cell because a thief and confessed embezzler has said that they have known of his fraude? If the statements of JENKINS against the accused were to be received, who would be safe from the calumnies of his tongue?" Mr. STUART defied his learned friend to procure a sentence of law to establish a different position. Mr. STUART then appealed to the books to establish his point.

Mr. MCKEON, in reply, contended that the statements JENKINS had made, when the defalcation was discovered, were a part, in law, of the act of discovery, and should be admitted and retained on the record. The prisoners had confessed that they had received money from JENKINS, and the evidence showed they were all coconspirators in the robbery, hence this part of the evidence should not be stricken out, on the ground that it was:

1. Part of the res gesta.
2. The declaration of one of the coconspirators; and
3. The statement made by one of the parties in the presence of the prisoners.

Judge STUART responded that he was surprised to hear Mr. MCKEON say that the confessions of a criminal were a part of the res gesta of the case.

MR. MCKEON—No, no.

JUDGE STUART—You say that the statements of a prisoner and a criminal is a part of the evidence of crime. The counsel assumes that JENKINS, a criminal, can make statements which are presented as evidence, against others whom he is made to implicate. Mr. STUART then contended that JENKINS, being a criminal, his confession could not briminate anyone but himself. Even JENKINS' crime depended only on his own confession. The bank did not know of it otherwise. In closing, Mr. STUART claimed that, as a right of law, the portion of the evidence to which he had objected should be stricken out.

Justice LEDWITH, being favorably impressed by Mr. STUART's argument, said that he would examine the points and render a decision at 2 o'clock to-day, and to that time the further hearing was adjourned. Counsel will then sum up, and it is probable that Justice LEDWITH's final decision will be reached before the adjournment to-day.

Counsel who have no interest in this case have no scruple in expressing the opinion that there is nothing upon which the girl can be held, except, perhaps, as a witness, and counsel for the girl ROSA ALLEN, of Crosby-street, is confident that he can recover her ring from

WARD OFFICER JOHN H. M'CARTY,

who, by the way, has been reduced to the ranks, by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, the order to take effect when he has done with the bank robbery. The cause of Mr. KENNEDY's action does not appear. ROSA ALLEN's counsel has written a letter and secured her signature thereto, wherein it is said that she knew nothing of JENKINS, except what he told her, previous to his arrest; that she believed him to be realizing a fortune in the petroleum line, and that, as he now confesses himself to be a thief, she presumes that she must believe him.

ROSA ALLEN ADDS:

But when Mr. JENKINS said, if he ever did say, that my ring was bought with the money he stole from the Phenix Bank he was not only a thief but a liar. I say this in advance of a legal investigation, which will soon follow; but as I have never been proved to be a thief, either on trial or by confession, I think my statement entitled to a little more credit than that of HENRY B. JENKINS. The ring in question I bought myself, at TIFFANY & Co.'s, on the 28th day of June last, from a gentleman whose name, I believe, is SQUIRES. I paid for it $840, my own money, the saving of a long time, and I continued in peaceable possession of it until the 11th day of this month, when Officer MCCARTY came to my boarding-house, in company with another man, and without warrant or authority of law, forcibly took it from me (snatching it out of my hand) on the ground that it was bought with money belonging to the Phenix Bank. This is the story of the ring. I have never been arrested. I have never acknowledged that the ring was bought, in whole or in part, with money given me by JENKINS. I never tried to entice JENKINS into buying me a house. These stories, and the thousand others in circulation about me, are pure fictions. I am a poor, fallen woman. I know my position, but I have as much right to my property as the Phenix Bank, and as much right to have the truth spoken about me as Officer MCCARTY.

JENKINS IN THE TOMBS.

JENKINS, who is confined in one of the parlors—such as they are—at the Tombs, and whose food is supplied from a restaurant in the neighborhood, was visited by a reporter yesterday. He conversed without reservation, and professed to be prepared for any fate that might await him. He said that he had been led to the commission of the first peculation by EARL, when assistant teller in the bank, that person claiming to have knowledge of the ins and outs of the stock business. Thus led into temptation, he tried another and failed in it, and to save himself took money from the bank, all of which was well known to EARL, who was his business man. In this way matters went on with varied results, JENKINS losing at times $30,000 and more. Then, to outlive the excitement incident upon this, JENKINS had to seek counter-excitement in the cup and in the concert dens, and there encountered the girl BROWER. He visited her again, and she soon learned who and what he was. She came down into the "street" and near his residence and asked for a little money, which he gave her. Her "man" DAVIS did the same, and with the blandest smile on his face asked for a loan; but he never threatened, and it needed no threat to extort money from a man in JENKINS' situation. With EARL, JENKINS lost, he says, $200,000. JENKINS adds:

"The sickness of the paying teller took me off my desk, and thus the defalcation was discovered, for the young man who took my place could not father the thing nor conceal it. Finding that longer concealment was impossible, I, on Wednesday night last, went to enjoy myseif, well knowing that it would be my last night in liberty for a long time to come. This is all that I care about telling you now. I know I have been doing a great wrong, and deserve severe punishment, and if the courts are lenient to me, I take it as kindness to my distracted friends and relatives. My counsel, Judge EDMONDS, an uncle of mine by marriage, is quite prostrated by this case, but he will do for me what he can."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

An Exciting Base Ball Match at Newark—The Champion Atlantics Nearly Defeated—A Large Concourse of Spectators.

One of the most striking illustrations of the "glorious uncertainty" of base ball seen this season, was shown yesterday afternoon at Newark, on the occasion of the contest for the championship between the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and the Eureka, of Newark, which took place on the Eureka's grounds at Newark, in the presence of some six or seven thousand spectators, among whom were about as handsome a delegation of the fair sex of New-Jersey as we ever saw at a match before. A grand contest was anticipated, of course, and hence the large attendance of people, but not even the knowing ones in base ball matters dreamed of such a result as marked the match, the majority fully expecting the champions to carry back the trophy by a score of at least two to one, inasmuch as the Mutuals had achieved such a triumph over the Eurekas in their game with them, and as the Atlantics had defeated the Mutuals by a score of 40 to 28, it naturally followed that they would be expected to beat the Eurekas still worse. But base ball, as we said before, is an uncertain game; and, as it proved in this instance for the Atlantics, instead of defeating their gallant adversaries by a score of 2 to 1, thought themselves fortunate in being able to return home with the trophy by a score of 21 to 20—those being the total figures at the close of the game.

The champions had out their full nine, the same they had in the Mutual match last Monday, and were apparently in fine trim for play when they went into the game; but five innings had not been played before their first and third base men—hitherto the last to commit errors—were found to be foremost in the ranks for inferior fielding, and the nine in anything but tip-top order for play, their batting being quite below their usual mark. Their opponents, on the contrary, though they went into the match without either NORTHRUP or COLLINS—two valuable members of their nine—played one of their best games, both as regards fielding—their peculiar forte—and batting, and but for one weak spot in their nine, would have come out the victors in the contest—at least the chances were ten to one in favor of them doing so had they have had their full nine out, both the absentees being fine batsmen. Under these circumstances the result—though a defeat—instead of a discredit becomes in a measure quite a brilliant success, and one they have a right to be well pround of. The excitement toward the close of the match, when the Eurekas had but two runs to get to win, was very great, but no disorder was shown, the crowd behaving very creditably under the circumstances. A more interesting game was never played in Newark, and the thousands who were present were well repaid for their trouble. The following is the score of the match:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, c.	5	1	Callaway, l. f.	1	4
Smith, 3d b.	2	4	Thomas, s. s.	3	3
Start, 1st b.	1	4	Littlewood, c. f.	4	2
Chapman, l. f.	3	3	Pennington, 2d b.	3	2
Crane, 2d b.	4	2	Rogers, r. f.	4	2
Pratt, p.	2	3	Brentnal, c.	5	0
Sid. Smith, r. f.	3	3	Faitoute, p.	3	2
P. O'Brien, c. f.	3	1	T. Bomeisler, 3d b.	3	2
Sprague, s. s.	4	0	Mills, 1st b.	1	3
Total	27	21	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	0	1	4	0	5	2	1	5	3—21
Eureka	3	6	0	0	2	0	0	4	5—20

Umpire—Mr. HUDSON, of the Union Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLEM and HOLDEN.
Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.
Fly catches made—Atlantic, 8; Eureka, 13.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that if the weather is fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" .... Auber
2. Song March .... Kochkeller
3. Finale and chorus to third act of "La Favorita," "Sire, Lo ti diggio" .... Donizetti

PART II.

4. Promenade, "La Belle Ettie" .... Dodworth
5. Grand selection from the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" .... G. F. Bristow
6. Mazurka, "Gruss aus der Ferne" .... Heinsdorf
7. Overture to "Wm. Tell," four movements; first, Adante; second, Storm Movement; third, Andantino; fourth, Allegro Vivace .... Rossini

PART III.

8. Quick March, "Alexandria" .... Rudolphson
9. Grand Duetto from "Indra" .... Flotow
10. Song, "Why do I Weep for Thee?" .... Wallace
11. Galop, "Trab, Trab" .... Gommerlatt

The Union.

Soldiers' Messenger Corps.

A system of public messengers has been organized in this city under the auspices of the Bureau of Employment for Discharged Soldiers. The messengers are placed at various stations where they can be called upon to convey parcels, messages, &c., to any part of the city. The first messenger, a one armed veteran, took his station at No. 69 Wall-street, yesterday. Others will be placed at No. 88 Wall-street, and Nos. 30 and 32 Broad-street in a day or two.

The officers of the Employment Bureau furnish the following certificate to each messenger:

"UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION,
PROTECTIVE WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND
DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-STREET,
NEW-YORK, —— ——, 186—.

We have been furnished with satisfactory recommendations as to the integrity of —— ——, a disabled soldier, honorably discharged, late a member of Company ——, Regiment ——, which recommendations are now on file at the 'Bureau of Employment,' No. 35 Chambers-street, and, if desired, can be seen at any time.

HOWARD POTTER,
WM. E. DODGE, JR., } Ex. Com.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
—— ——, Secretary."

The scale of charges fixed for the services of the messengers are as follows:

From this building to Chambers-street and below....10c.
From this building to Canal-street and below.........15c.
From this building to Tenth-street and below.........20c.
From this building to Twenty-third-street and below.25c.
From this building to Thirty-fifth-street and below..30c.

The uniform of the messengers is blue, and they will wear on their caps a badge, with the letters "S. M. C.," signifying Soldiers' Messenger Corps. Each member of the Soldiers' Messenger Corps has the following commission:

"To all whom it may concern: Having obtained permission from the proper authorities to occupy the position in this building, No. 69 Wall-street, of general messenger; and having satisfied the Executive Committee of the 'Bureau of Employment for Disabled and Discharged Sailors and Soldiers,' by satisfactory evidence of my honesty and trustworthiness, I appeal to the occupants of this building for their patronage, in carrying messages, &c., &c., feeling well assured that by my promptness and general usefulness I shall soon win the entire confidence of all my patrons, and will thereby obtain an honest livelihood, which my disability prevents me from earning by my former occupation."

Arrivals in the City.

Col. Anson Stager, Cleveland; Wm. M. McPherson, St. Louis; and Rev. R. A. Holland, Georgia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Stonehouse, Albany; Rev. C. L. Eagan, Washington; Gen. George Vickers, Maryland; Major A. Webster, Washington; and Hon. James Bell, Albany, are at the Astor House.

Wm. Boctock, Jr., England, is at the Everett House.

Baron Stoeckle, Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

G. Smallhouse, London, is at the New-York Hotel.

Williamsburgh.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—About 8:30 o'clock last night, the stable of EDMUND WALL, corner of North Seventh and Fourth streets, E. D., was discovered to be on fire, but the flames were extinguished with slight loss. The fire was kindled in the manger during the temporary absence of the stable-boy. The same place was fired once or twice before.

CAPTURE OF A DESERTING SEAMAN.—A seaman belonging to one of the ships of war lying off the Brooklyn Navy-yard, attempted to desert by swimming to the shore early yesterday morning, but was captured shortly after landing by Officer W. GUISCHARD, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. He was handed over to the Commander of the ship, who stated that his name was AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the boy found drowned at the Greenpoint Ferry, on Thursday forenoon, has been recognized as that of JOSEPH DUNN, whose parents reside at No. 109 West Fifteenth-street, New-York. It seems that the boy was drowned while out boating with some other boys on Monday last in the East River. The contusions found on the head were probably caused by the grappling-iron used for his recovery.

DIED FROM BURNS.—A young son of Mr. JOHN CALLAHAN, residing in North Seventh-street, near Fifth, E. D., died last evening from the effects of accidental burns received six weeks ago by his clothes taking fire. Coroner BARRETT held an inquest last night. Verdict in accordance with the facts.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000 Am. Gold	... 145¼		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	...s3	68¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	... 91¾		200 do	...s3	68¾
200 do	... 91		300 Cleve. & Pitts.	...	68¾
100 do	...s30	90¾	300 do	...b3	67
100 do	...s30	90¾	300 do	...	66¾
600 Erie R.	... 82¾		100 Chic. & R. I.*	...	105¾
100 do	...b10	82¾	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	...	61
100 do	...b10	82¾	100 do	...b3	61
100 do	...b3	82¾	100 do	...s10	60¾
100 do	...s5	82¾	100 Cum. Coal Co.	...	40
300 do	... 82¾		100 do	...b3	40
600 Reading R.	... 102¾				

Market rather strong.

[Advertisement.]

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases?—All who suffer believe they ought to and can be cured. The PLANTATION BITTERS prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of dyspepsia, nervousness, sour stomach, loss of appetite, sinking weakness, general debility and mental despondency than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 18.—*In Steamship Lafayette for Brest and Havre.*—A. Peon de Regil, Minister for Mexico to Italy; Louis Strauss, Belgian Legation; Count de Dion; Isaac Bell, Jr., Louis Valentine Bell, Philip Garreau, Imperial Navy, Mrs. Andrew Lawton nurse and 2 children, New-York; Thomas H. Newbold, Mrs. Newbold, and 3 children, Miss Newbold and Governess, Mr. H. Van Schaick, Mrs. Van Schaick, servant and 3 children, John Potter, Mrs. Potter, two children and servant, Philadelphia, Mrs. Pickney, Miss Pickney, Mr. Cummings, G. B. Cummings, Miss Cummings, O. Durand, Wm. C. Durand, New-York, Mrs. D. Brainard, Miss Julia Brainard, Ed. Brainard, H. Lines High, Chicago; Mrs. Adolpe Flamunt, Adran Guiot, C. R. Robert, Jr., New-York, Miss Jessup and servant, Washington, Henry Blood, New-York, G. D. Nichols, Natchez, Miss., A. Valbie, Mrs. Valbie, R. D. Slevin, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Charlotte G. Smith, Mrs. Annie Gillig and son, Miss Gillig, New-York; Mr. Penabert, Paris; H. H. McGee, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. Montaner and 2 children, D. Beckwith, Mrs. Beckwith, Providence; G. Roullier, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. E. Borelle, Mr. Borelle, Mrs. Agouria and two sons, Miss E. Grandos, Miss T. Granados and servant, Spain; Geo. Ponsot, Mrs. Ponsot, Harry Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, L. Heminway, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Deville, New-York; L. G. Ruiz, J. M. Noguerra, Mr. Sadal, Mr. Montana, Mr. Cay, Mr. de los Santos, Juan Rivas, Havana; L. Mey, Mrs. Mey, Kentucky; C. E. Lambert, Mrs. Lambert, New-Orleans; Miss Ibarrando and servant, Mexico; Miss S. Smeets, Miss P. Smeets, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Tredeau, Mrs. Leverich and child, North Carolina; Mr. Ducouneau, Santiago de Cuba; Mr. Milton Robbins, Brooklyn; Mr. J. W. Coandler, Mr. Chas. J. Caneau, Miss Grandjean, Norwich, Conn.; M. D. Barrondeau, Mr. H. Thoran, Mr. P. de Haro, Mexico; J. Verdin, Miss C. Verdin, New-York; Miss V. Verdurand, Boston; E. Vennillot, U. S. A., Mrs. Newfield, Mrs. Lewis and infant, Miss E. Mangin, Miss D. Richard, Mrs. Grat, Mrs. Loepole and 2 children, Mrs. B. Kolb, C. T. Thro, A. Claude, New-York; Sagaolet, Havanna; M. Wen Herron, Louis Sonnery, A. Devernay, Jas. Van Dusen, Chas. Richard, New-York; J. Angellos Mr. Delvetio, B. Necchi, Italy; M. Ferrer, Mr. Theodore, France: Mrs. A. de G. Doudney, St. Louis; Mrs. Cousin and 2 children, Rev. J. Oubier, J. Des Rives, Rev. Mr. Vercreuysse, France; Dr. F. F. Randolph, Norwalk, O.; Mrs. C. Block, Miss F. Block, Master L. Block, Philadelphia; Rev. J. Quinlan, Rev. Wm. K. Branter, H. C. Huguenin, France; C. Renouard, Rev. Mr. Charlton, Mme. E. M. Cerf. Total, 60.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 18.—*In Steamship Scotland, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, A. J. Penton, Mr. and Mrs. Hood and infant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dixon and infant, Miss Tever, Mr. and Mrs. Brogan, Mrs. Hair, Jane Watson, Maria and Louisa Oliver, Wm. L. Gibbest, Peter Miller, Fanny Bird, Julius and Dascha Goldberg, A. Lowenstein, C. Tafteson, Mrs. J. Chambers, J. C. Stockbridge, Wm. Mills, John Lindley, Henry Wade, Charles Steed, Charles Storer, Francis Araud.

In steamship Lucy, from Newbern, N. C.—A. P. Spiro, M. Alexander, J. W. Crawford, E. H. Keen, Capt. Stackwalthe, W. Ames, O. Sergant, G. Lafay, D. Minzenheimer, M. Boyd, J. B. Sherman, J. B. Hartinger, E. L. Russell, J. H. Everson, J. Gutside, M. Condon, L. Simon, G. Sullivan, J. S. Evans, S. Simpson, George Lines, C. M. Lines, Capt. Cook, J. Dale, W. Wilson, S. Thompson, J. Griffin, P. Blunt.

In Steamship Empire City, from Hilton Head.—Major Geo. D. Weeks, Lieut. David Wilson, Lieut. George W. Handy, Capt. S. W. Phinney, Surgeon W. J. Buchanan, Lieut. Geo. W. Dewhurst and lady, Capt. D. G. Warner, Assistant Surgeon L. Chapin, Capt. Aaron Cutter, Lieut. Geo. W. Little, Capt. Wm. Evans, Miss E. F. Geary, F. W. Hunting, H. Moore, William Mason, J. F. Norvell, H. A. Baker, Capt. T. B. Sprague, Moulton, Emery, Mrs. M. J. McKenna, Tobias C. Shelly, T. O. De La Baume, Lieut. John S. McCingham, Capt. F. W. Webster, A. G. Avery, Michael Emmett, E. Sanford, Miss E. Langley, Chas. A. Sage, A. Parrington, R. S. Tharing, James Stevens, Chas. Newman, Miss Bell and sister, and 60 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 14 | Sun sets........ 6 54 | Moon rises... 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 6 26 | Gov. Island. 7 15 | Hell Gate... 8 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Circassian, (new,) Cavendy, Bremen, via Southampton, A. Leary; United States, Davis, Fall River.; Mariposa, Howes, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Union, Foss, Boston, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Allegany, Flagg, Baltimore; Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Charles Benton, Salter, Newbern, Murray & Nephew.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks White Cloud, Freeman, Philadelphia, H. W. Loud & Co.; Mayflower, Lovejoy, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Wilhelm, (Hamb.,) Stake, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Harmon, (Br.,) Perkins, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Ropes & Co.

Brigs Cyprus, (Br.,) Perry, Pictou, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Commissary, (Br.,) Noel, Harbor Grace, N. S., Kenneth McClea; Eunice, (Br.,) Wilson, Manzanilla, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ella, (Br.,) Van Orden, Lingan, J. McMurray.

Schooners Gen. Sheridan, Bull, Baltimore, H. S. Rackett & Son; H. Fraser, Mitchell, Baltimore; Mary Borden, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Glace Bay, B. F. Small & Co.; W. Mazyck, Daniels, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fanny Keating, Rich, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Maryland, Cathcart, Bridgeport, C. B.; Cornucopia, (Br.,) Grant, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Ned, Stacy, Mobile, E. L. Powell; R. Seaman, Neil, Boston, A. Howes; Maryland, Sterling, Beaufort, G. W. Brown; Gauge, Eaton, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Della, Brown, St. John, P. R., L. W. P. Armstrong.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Jackson, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, Barton, Hilton Head, S. C., 68 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Had strong N. E. winds.

U. S. steamer Cossack, Thompson, Portland, Me., for Fortress Monroe.

Steamship Scotland, (Br.,) Trapp, Liverpool Aug. 2, and Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 879 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamer Lucy, Wheeler, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew.

Steamship Gen. Sherman, Pendleton, Baracoa, with fruit to master.

Ship Good Hope, Miller, Newcastle July 7, and Portland Firth 14th, with coal and chemicals to R. L. Taylor. The first 3 weeks had strong westerly winds; latter part of passage light winds and calms.

Ship Lancashire, (of Liverpool,) Gething, Bombay May 18, via Pernambuco July 15, with linseed, etc., to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool July 15, with mdse. and 474 passengers to Andrew Stuart & Co. Aug. 15, spoke ship Sorrento, from Leghorn for New-York, 53 ds. out.

Ship Ariosto, (of Liverpool,) Walker, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to order.

Ship Margaret Evans, (of Montreal,) Trefry, Leghorn 89 ds., with marble, rags, etc., to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Demetno Fario, (Aust.,) Gliulich, Liverpool 56 ds., with coal to Holmboe & Halchen. July 18, lat. 44 50, lon. 35 39, fell in with ship Euxine, of Glasgow, Johnston, from Belfast for Quebec, waterlogged. Took the Captain and crew from her and brought them to this port.

Bark Talia, (of Liverpool,) Olsen, Liverpool June 21, with mdse. to Andrew Stuart & Co. First part of the passage had strong westerly gales; since light W. winds and calms.

Bark Cristofer Colombos, (Aust.,) Saiet, Cette 61 ds., with wine and salt to order.

Bark Banshee, Hanley, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Minnie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Amerbury, Cardiff 56 ds., with coal to order. Aug. 17, spoke whaling bark Massachusetts, of and from New-Bedford, 2 ds. out, cruising.

Bark Arlington, (of Kennebunk,) Bartlett, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davis, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou,) Brookman, Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Fannie Hamilton, (of Gibraltar,) Marchman, Messina 59 ds., with fruit to James Henry. Passed the Rock July 13.

Bark Cyrene, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Ray, Marseilles 52 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Orion, (Norw.,) Holstein, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Hunter, (of Portland,) Lee, Cow Bay, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Statira, (of Halifax,) Harriman, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Startled Fawn, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Shaw, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Isabella, Hanfield, Para July 26, with rubber, nuts, etc., to H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Brig Frank E. Allen, Sloan, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. The Captain died of yellow fever at Cienfuegos 3 ds. before leaving port. His body is on board in spirits.

Brig Roleston, Scott, Bermuda 11 ds., with coal to order.

Brig George, Perkins, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, etc., to T. F. Towner & Co.; bound to New-Haven.

Brig A. L. Peck, (Br.,) Peck, Lingan 18 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Orion, (of Halifax,) Curry, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Whitaker, Looke, Jonesborough 9 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Brig S. E. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro,) Hoffses, Cow Bay 16 ds., with coal to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Maggie, (of Halifax,) Vigus, Bathurst, W. C. A., 34 ds., with nuts to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Roseway, (of Shelburne,) Frazer, Newcastle, Eng., 61 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. The first part of the passage had heavy westerly gales; latter part light winds and calms.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Nautilus, (Lubec,) Idsteffen, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to W. F. Schmidt's Son.

Brig Evangalista, (Ital.,) Califano, Odessa 62 ds., with wool to order.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, (of Addison,) Drisko, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Canima, Marshall, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Village Queen, (Br.,) Nickerson, Halifax 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to Thos. S. Whitman.

Schr. W. H. Miller, Randall, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Lightning, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Carstens, Cape Town 57 ds., with wool to Koop, Salter & Co.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Parker, Boston, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Erie, Sawyer, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber for Hackensack.

Schr. Billow, Wass, Addison, with lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Dresden, Davis, Shulee 17 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. C. H. Ingalls, (Br.,) Ingalls, Grand Manan 6 ds., to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Julia D., (Br.,) Pye, Hillsborough, N. S., 10 ds., with fish and stone to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Harbinger, (of Bangor,) Ryder, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ratan, Curtiss, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathaway, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Capitol, Roberts, Bangor, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ariadne, Roberts, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vandalia, Birch, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Abbie Perkins, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Alpine, ——, Banger 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br.,) Clare, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Gertrude, Colwell, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Musquash 6 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Valhalla, Lord, Ellsworth 3 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br.,) Baker, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Beaufort, N. C., 9 ds., with cotton, etc., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Loduskia, Smith, Ellsworth, with lumber and lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Sylvi, Reynolds, Addison, Me., with spars.

Schr. Mediator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Chas. L. Hulse, Mahan, Cold Spring.

Schr. Emily C. Dennison, Briggs, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Boston, Burse, Boston, with linseed.

Schr. Tahmaroo, Collins, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Forest, Merril, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Cleveland, Taunton.

Schr. Kate, Treat, Provincetown.

Schr. L. A. Birdsall, Tripple, New-Haven.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Bentley, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. A. Henderson, Burgess, Boston.

Schr. J. G. Culver, Crosby, Boston, for Sing Sing.

SAILED—Steamship Lafayette. Barks La Plata, Magna Charta.

WIND—At sunset, E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 18—Arr. U. S. steamer Trefoil, from Key West; bark Nonpareil, from Philadelphia; brig Gorgeuse, from St. Michael's.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF BRITISH SHIP EUXINE, OF GLASGOW.—Capt. Johnston reports: Sailed from Belfast for Quebec, in ballast. On July 14, during a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., the ship sprung a leak, and finding she could not be kept free, abandoned her on the 18th, and went on board the Austrian ship Demetno Fario, from Liverpool for New-York. The Euxine was 800 tons burden, 24 years old, and was owned by Michael Hinlon, of Belfast.

Spoken, &c.

Annapolis—ship, of and from Baltimore for San Francisco, July 23, lat. 8 28, lon. 36 20.

Harmion—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 28, lat. 41 17, lon. 54 30.

Henry Leblanc—schr., from Nova Scotia for Madeira, July 30, lat. 28 56, lon. 54 40.

Java—Fr. ship, from Arica for Havre, 78 ds. out, July 17, lat. 1 27, lon. 30 30.

Leucothea—ship, from Hieres Isle, South of France, for Boston, 44 ds. out, Aug. 10, lat. 42 08, lon. 63 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., Aug. 3, brigs Sarah Bernice, Stewart, from Millbridge, dischg.; E. M. Cormer, Treat, from Barbados for Arecibo, to load for New-York in 2 ds.; Irene, Sowen, for New-York in 2 ds.; schr. Annie Bell, Rice, for New-Haven in 2 ds.

At Bathurst, W. C. A., July 15, bark Louie Francis, for New-York in 3 ds.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT.
TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.
BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE REJUVENATOR.

The uses of this powerful Vegetable Invigorant may be summed up in a few words. It relieves with absolute certainty all disabilities, cures nervous debility of every type, restores the exhausted powers, after long-continued sickness; prevents and arrests premature decay is a vitalizing, strength-renewing cordial to the aged; may be relied on by woman in all her physical difficulties as a harmless and sure restorative. It is an antidote to the consequences of early indiscretion, has no equal as a stomachic in cases of dyspepsia, sustains not only the physical strength but the constitution itself, and is in all respects the best tonic depurative and antibilious cordial in existence.

Below read a few extracts from letters daily received:

FREDONIA, N. Y., April 4, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
GENTS: Your BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR, is a wonderful article, and is doing my wife a great deal of good.
I have recommended it to a neighbor of mine, for nervous debility, and it gives excellent satisfaction. In cases of nervousness it acts like a charm. Send me six bottles by express. I shall still continue to recommend it to others. Yours, LEWIS HENRY.

METAMORA, Mich., July 9, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
I have used two bottles of your BIOKRENE, and find it all that it is recommended for. Inclosed is $5; send me ½ dozen more, as I wish some for my husband, Rev. S. P. Klots, and my mother. In haste,
Yours truly, Mrs. S. P. KLOTS.

XENIA, Ohio, June 15, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
SIRS: Inclosed please find $10, for which you will send me 1 doz. BIOKRENE. What you sent me has done me great good. Gratefully yours, D. MEDSKER.

NEWARK, N. J., May 23, 1865.

Messrs. Hutchings & Hillyer:
The BIOKRENE sells well, and gives good satisfaction. It is a good thing, and I recommend it strongly to my customers. Yours, &c., O. B. KINSEY, Druggist.

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5
Sold by druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere, by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors.
No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.

IN ADDITION TO our usual stock of MEN'S FURNISHINGS, we have opened a full assortment of FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING,

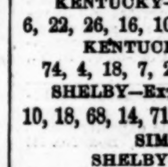
AT POPULAR PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N. Y

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "SEA ISLAND"* "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishing in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.
*TRADE MARK—Entered according to act of Congress

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.



POLLAK & SON,
MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 491, Aug. 18, 1865.
6, 22, 26, 16, 10, 44, 47, 69, 62, 73, 3, 19, 7, 55.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 492, Aug. 18, 1865.
74, 4, 18, 7, 20, 27, 1, 61, 73, 31, 43, 58, 13.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 391, Aug. 18, 1865.
10, 18, 68, 14, 71, 76, 62, 46, 15, 65, 27, 55, 35, 25.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 392, Aug. 18, 1865.
11, 25, 8, 37, 31, 41, 48, 22, 34, 62, 12, 40, 57.
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PERSONAL.

IF MR. J. M. WINCHELL WILL CALL at Pier No. 2 North River, C. R. R. office, he will hear of his missing chest. B. J. SPALDING, Agent.

IF MRS. MARY DONEGAN WISHES for information about her husband, she can have it by calling on her cousin, SIMON ELLIS, of this city.

DRY GOODS.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE FINE COATS, pants, vests and overcoats; experienced workmen, well recommended, can have steady work and good prices.
CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S CARD.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED!
PILES RADICALLY CURED!
FISTULA RADICALLY CURED!
CATARRH RADICALLY CURED!
THE KNIFE WILL NOT CURE CANCER!
THE KNIFE WILL NOT CURE PILES!
THE KNIFE WILL NOT CURE FISTULA!
CATARRH CURED INFALLIBLY, WITHOUT PAIN, BY LOCAL TREATMENT.

Cancer uniformly cured by a method first discovered and taught to my classes in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, by myself, in most cases without pain or inflammation.

Piles invariably cured by local treatment in a few days.

Fistula infallibly cured without the knife, by local treatment, and in a short time.

☞ To do this it is indispensable that patients should be wholly or partially under my own personal care. ☜

HEMORRHOIDS,

OR PILES,
TREATED AND QUICKLY CURED,
WITH UNVARYING SUCCESS,
WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE, BY
ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
No. 22 East Eighteenth-street,
Between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, New-York.

HEMORRHOIDS.

This affection is quite common, and is very difficult to cure, and is generally divided into two species: blind or internal piles, and bleeding or external piles. These who are seriously afflicted with the disease suffer beyond description. The disease usually increases until the tumors begin to bleed. This hemorrhage may be slight, or it may be profuse.

This disease is ordinarily brought on by constipation of the bowels, and generally affects persons of sedentary habits; scarcely ever have we noticed this disease in a person of active habits.

CASES TREATED.

Wm. H., aged 40 years, had suffered from blind piles for many years. Of late had bled quite freely. He was cured in eight days; since which time he has been able to attend to active business without any intermission.

Mr. P., aged 47, had been afflicted with bleeding piles for six years. When we commenced his case he had become almost as white as a sheet, from the repetition of the loss of blood. We treated his case successfully, and discharged him well in two weeks.

Mrs. C., aged 30. She had been treated by several physicians for different kinds of disease. Some treated her for lung affection; some regarded her case as dyspepsia; some for liver disease; but none had done her any good. We gave it as our opinion that the pile affection under which she was laboring was the sole cause of her trouble. In six days from the time we commenced the treatment of her case we discharged her entirely well.

FISTULA

TREATED AND RADICALLY AND QUICKLY CURED, WITH UNIFORM SUCCESS, WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE, BY LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

FISTULA,

in all its forms, is a most loathsome and troublesome disease, which is located in the vicinity of the lower bowel, and appears as an abscess or ulcer, with callous edges, emitting a fetid discharge.

"It is a disease," says Sir Astley Cooper, "in which you will be called upon to operate more frequently, perhaps, than any other." * * * "It very often baffles the skill of the best surgeons." Dorsey says "it is very difficult to be healed." This statement is fully confirmed by many cases which remain uncured, as well as the fatality which attends the use of the knife. A king of England (Henry the Eighth) died from an operation with the knife for this disease.

The peculiarities of a fistulous sinus, are that it is extremely sensitive to the touch, and is attended with the discharge of a fetid secretion. There may be one or several of these pipes terminating at various points, and communicating with each other.

As the terminations of the canals or sinuses vary in different persons, there have been three divisions of the disease recognized by surgeons:

1. When the pipe or canal does not extend into the bowels, but terminates in an external orifice, it is called blind external fistula, or external incomplete fistula.

2. When the pipe terminates internally into the bowels, having no external orifice or termination, it is called blind internal fistula, or internal incomplete fistula.

3. When the canal terminates in an orifice both externally and internally, it is complete fistula.

I have been able to trace a connection between this disease as the effect, and constipation as the cause.

In the treatment of this disease two modes have been adopted—one with the knife, (this I never use,) the other without. The knife almost invariably fails in effecting a permanent cure, and often occasions more serious results than would have ensued from allowing the disease to continue its course.

The fistulous pipe is surrounded with a hard, callous wall, morbidly tender to the slightest touch.

The principle of treatment for an effectual and permanent cure of Fistula in Ano is the application of such means as will remove the callous walls; thereby converting the irritable, unhealthy ulcer into a simple or healthy one; in consequence of which the pipes readily close, and a cure is the result.

The plan which I have adopted with the disease varies with different cases; some will require much active medicine to destroy the callosity of the pipes, others require but little medicine, and some none at all. The medicine used for this purpose should be injected into the pipes with a sufficient force to fill every orifice or opening in the vicinity.

A TERRIBLE CASE.

I now give the history of one of the most extensive cases of this class I have ever met with. The patient was a man forty-five years of age. He had been affected for fifteen years; had been operated upon with the knife ten times, and for the three years previous to the time of my being called, had been confined to his bed. There were twenty openings externally, some of which entered the bowel, the perineum, and sacrum, presenting the appearance of a honeycomb. All the pipes over the sacrum passed to the bony structure. When I began the treatment the disease was so extensive that when the solution was forced into any of these pipes it would flow out of all the others. I had no difficulty in curing the case, for in two months from the first visit he was perfectly well.

My method by local application cures this in every instance without any surgical operation; in many cases, too, without any pain.

CANCER.

WHAT WILL CURE CANCER.

1. I assert that cancer, in its primary stage, can only be *radically* cured by the application of remedial agents to the parts affected, at the base of the disease.

2. THAT BY MY METHOD OF TREATMENT I HAVE NEVER FAILED TO CURE A SINGLE ONE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED CASES WHICH I HAVE PRONOUNCED CURABLE, AND HAVE TREATED DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS.

3. FOR THE CURE OF CANCER I RELY EXCLUSIVELY UPON MEDICINES THAT NOT ONLY REMOVE THE DISEASE QUICKLY, BUT ERADICATE THE CAUSE THAT PRODUCES IT, AND IN MOST CASES WITHOUT PAIN OR INFLAMMATION.

THE KNIFE WILL NOT CURE CANCER.

4. THAT THE KNIFE NEVER DID AND NEVER CAN CURE REAL CANCER; IT IS ONLY USEFUL FOR REMOVING THE DISEASED MASS PREPARATORY TO THE APPLICATION OF THE PROPER REMEDIES TO RADICALLY EXTIRPATE THE DISEASE, TOGETHER WITH THE CAUSE THAT PRODUCES IT, WHICH MY REMEDIES AND METHOD WILL INVARIABLY ACCOMPLISH, WHEN INTELLIGENTLY APPLIED.

5. Finally, I assert that the use of the knife alone for the cure of cancer is advocated only by those who advocate the theory that cancer is, in ALL CASES, a CONSTITUTIONAL—AN ☞ INCURABLE ☜ disease—a position which, if sound, would justify the use of the knife for the removal of fever, or any of the forms of constitutional disease.

CANCER CURED.

The following facts in relation to the cure of a very difficult case of Cancer of the Rectum, treated and permanently cured by Dr. Robert S. Newton, seven years since, should be read by all. Hon. A. T., of Wisconsin, a State Senator, came to Dr. Newton's Clinical Institute at Cincinnati, to be treated by him for Cancer of the Rectum, his case having been pronounced incurable. The cancer involved a large part of the bowel, from which the patient had suffered terribly for a long time. Dr. Newton treated the case by the method discovered by himself. The patient was radically cured in less than three months. In a recent letter the patient says:

"DEAR DR. NEWTON: I am perfectly well, and have not suffered the slightest pain or inconvenience in any way since I left your care and you pronounced me cured more than six years since—thanks to your tender care and marvelous skill. When I think of the agonies indescribable you have saved me from, I feel that language is wholly inadequate to express the boundless gratitude I feel toward you. If I could send my voice to every one afflicted as I have been, I would do so, and tell them my story and of my gratitude to you, to whom, under Providence, I owe my life."

IS CANCER HEREDITARY?

IT IS NOT.

THE DANGER OF NEGLECTING CANCER.

I was consulted by a lady in June. I found in the right breast, under the skin, a small tumor or lump, not larger than a common pea, perfectly movable—no redness or tenderness.

I advised the treatment. She declined. In September she called again. Then the disease had assumed a constitutional form, to such an extent that it was impossible to relieve her, and death followed in less than three months. At the time she first visited me, it could have been cured in a few days. Every person who has any of the symptoms of Cancer should attend to the case at once, and in no case pinch or press the tumor with the hand. Use no stimulating applications. Cold water, or ice in a bladder, applied to the part, will retard its growth; and this is the only means that will do so short of my treatment for a radical cure.

CATARRH.

This disease is quickly and invariably cured, WITHOUT PAIN

BY LOCAL APPLICATIONS.

Catarrh is a dangerous, annoying, painful disease, affecting the mucous membrane of the head, beginning with the nose and throat.

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S MEDICAL OFFICE, for the treatment of Surgical Diseases, Cancer, Fistula, Piles, Cataract, Calculus, Diseases of the Bones, Ulcers of every description, Tumors, every form of Disease of the Eye, Bronchial and Catarrhal Affections, Polypus, (nasal and uterine,) Stricture of every variety, &c., by his improved method of practice, is at No. 22 East 18th-st., between 5th-av., and Broadway, New-York.

Hours for office consultation from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

N. B.—Patients out of the city desiring advice, may address Dr. ROBERT S. NEWTON, as above, by letter.

Clergymen treated without charge for consultation or advice.